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GIVES YOU VALUE
FOR MONEY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

EVERYTHING
IN
CYCLES CONSULT
WELLINGTONS
BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 288 BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I., sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
BOMBAY BRANCH
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.
Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.
For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA.
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls.
These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000
Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Cawnpore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Chittagong, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Newera-Elliya, Aden (Camp), Aden (Steamer Point.), Zanzibar, Mombassa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisuma, Jinja, Kampala, Entebbe, Tanga, East Africa, Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
Established 1889.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000
HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Antung Hsein, Changchun, Darien (Dalne), Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kobe, Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.), Liaoyang, Calcutta, Bombay, London, Fongtien (Mukden), Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Pekin, Singapore, Chittagong, Lyons, Shanghai, Sydney (Australia), Seattle (U.S.A.), Tientsin, Tokyo, Tsingtau, Tsinanfu, Ryojun (Port Arthur), San Francisco
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Subscribed Capital ... . Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 18,750,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 2,880,000
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:
Bombay, Kyoto, San Francis, Hakata, London, Shanghai, Hankau, Moji, Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Nagoya, Tokyo, Honolulu, New York, Yokohama, etc., Kobe, Osaka
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
J. SATO, Manager.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.
P. O Box No. 389.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on ap-

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.
Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Karachi, Amritsar, Rangoon, Tavoy, Colombo, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Kwala Lumpor, Ipoh, Klang, Serenbam, Taiping, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Yokohama, Kobe
JAVA & SUMATRA, PHILIPPINES SIAM, INDO-CHINA, Manila, Bangkok, Batavia, Saigon, Cebu, Pukot, Sourabaya, Haiphong, Hoile, Medan
NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminister Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.
The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principle commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
J. KEENAN,
Agent.
Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday.—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED
(Incorporated in England.)
Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £582,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund £600,000
HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Bangkok, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Delhi, Galle, Hongkong, Howrah (Calcutta), Kandy, Karachi, Kota Bahru (Kelantan), Kwala Lumpor, Madras, Mauritius, Penang, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
old Reserve Fund £1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:
Amoy, Bangkok, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Colombo, Foochow, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Ipoh, Johore, Kobe, Kawla Lumpor, London, Lyons, Malacca, Manila, Nagasaki, New York, Peking, Penang, Rangoon, Saigon, San Francisco, Shanghai, Do. Hongkew, Singapore, Seurabaya, Taipeh, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yloilo, Yokohama
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H WILSON,
Agent.
Churchgate Street.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 10,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.
Capital Authorized 50,00,000 0
Capital Issued 31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed 31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up 16,33,439 15 5
Reserve Funds 13,37,432 8 0
HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL CHARTER OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, 1899.
Subscribed Capital .. .. Yen. 20,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. .. „ 20,000,000
Reserve Fund .. .. .. „ 5,380,000
HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.
BRANCHES:
LONDON, NEW YORK, AMOY, CANTON, FOOCHOW, HANKOW, KIUKIANG, SWATOW, TAINAN, TAKOW, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, SOERABAIA, SEMARANG, MAKUNG, PINAN, SHINCHIKU, TAICHU, TAMSUI, TOKIO, OSAKA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, AKO, GIRAN, KAGI, RARENKO, KEELUNG
The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
MANAGER.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL
INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.
Because—
(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.
For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—
THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

'The
Silk you have been
admiring'

(1)
'YOUR TASTE'
(2)
'YOUR STYLE'
(3)
'YOUR FASHION'
These have been our Special and Careful Study for years.
'The Silk' you have been 'admiring' is available
—ONLY—
AT—
AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

WHICH IS THE MOST POPULAR PLACE OF RESORT IN BOMBAY TO-DAY?
Which is the place where large crowds gather every evening?
Which is the place where people get the best of things at the cheapest imaginable price?
Which is the place where all you want is exhibited in a small compass?
Which is the place where people economize money and try their luck?
IT IS,
THE JAPANESE FINE ARTS,
NEXT TO NATIONAL BANK, ESPLANADE ROAD.

HIGH GRADE KEROSINE OILS.
We have in stock for ready delivery the following brands of high grade kerosine oils in cases, packed in America, of The Texas Company, incorporated in Texas, U. S. A.
Brands. Rates.
Southern Star 150° (Fire Test) — Rs. 8-3-0 per case.
Unicorn brand 125° („ „) — „ 7-14-0 „ „
The above oils give clear mellow light, restful and pleasing. They give off no odors or smoke and burn steadily to the last drop.
Buyers will be given delivery free of charge.
EMPTY TINS AND BOXES.
We hold large stock of second hand empty kerosine oil tins and boxes suitable for the filling of vegetable oils, etc., and sell the same at moderate rates. Also we make contracts with oil mills and other buyers to supply any quantity for long periods at fixed moderate rates.
Intending buyers should communicate with
AHMED HUSEIN & COMPANY
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

INSURANCE.
Messrs. MATHRADAS & Co., Canada Building, Home Street, Bombay, will be pleased to entertain applications for Sub-Agencies in Mofussil centres.
As Agents for the "QUEEN," "EQUITABLE," "NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE" and "STATE" (Fire Offices), the "EAGLE & BRITISH DOMINIONS" (Marine) and "GENERAL ACCIDENT" (Motor, Horse and Accidents) we can grant the most favourable rates and conditions for risks in and outside Bombay. Apply to
COLIN M. ROSS,
Managing Partner.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,
WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE.
Separate arrangement for Ladies.
Restorer and Preserver of
HEALTH, STRENGHT AND BEAUTY.
Highly appreciated by the medical world.
Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.
Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay, opposite Whiteaway Laidlow & Co., Ltd.

HOTELS

CORONATION DURBAR RESTAURANT
21, Church Gate Street, Fort.
Falooda and Moglai Dishes our Speciality.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

Messrs. P. HORMUSJI & COMPANY.
No. 123, Crawford Market,
Central Compound.
THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST.
Daily bazar suppliers of dry and fresh fruits, vegetables, ice, fish and oilmanstores to Navies, Clubs, Hotels and private Families Commission Agents, Purveyors and General Merchants.
All orders local or up-country carefully executed and promptly despatched under the special supervision of the proprietors.
Prices exceptionally cheap, genuineness of every article guaranteed.
A TRIAL ORDER EARNESTLY SOLICITED.
CASH ONLY WITH ORDER OR V. P.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 3 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,

"Bombay Chronicle," Office,

No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily. Rs.	Sunday Rs.
Local	30	5 per annum.
Up-country	35	6 per annum.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

ASTROLOGER—PROFESSOR XENOBIN whose reputation as an up-to-date Astrologer is well-known—is on tour. Predicts yearly, monthly and daily events of one's life and answers all sorts of questions on a thorough scientific basis, and attends private calls to any part of India. Send date, time, and place of birth. Address: Watson's Hotel, Room No. 112, Bombay. 1081

DR. H. C. SARCAR, M. B.—A distinguished Homeopath of 33 years' standing, Medical Examiner of the Hind. Co-op. Insur. Soc. Ltd., etc.,—is on a short visit here and will take up obstinate cases pronounced incurable by experts. Hours: 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Sandhurst Hindu Lodge, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 1082

5000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS supplied to H. M.'s Government No. 1 Model Rs. 225, No. 2, Model Rs. 295. Catalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency Fort, Bombay. Mang. Props. A. B. KAPADIA & F. J. DAVAR. 6

STAMPS—Collection (5,000) Native States 50-75-100 Rs. 2-4-6, Chinaware, Embroidery, Manuscript Shanama, Agatis Mortar, B. PONCHAJI, Medow Street 1091

HOTELS & HEALTH RESORTS

KEOLALI'S PREMIER HOTEL.—Grand Hotel well-known for Best cusine, cleanliness and home comfort and separate Blocks. Moderate charges Apply, H. F. SETNA, Proprietor 1000

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS to canvas "Charutar's AMRITBINDU." Apply with testimonials to the MANAGER, Amrit Bindu Office, Nadiad. 1042

WANTED—CAPITALIST PARTNER to invest Rs. 20,000 to start Monopoly Motor Service, having best prospects Apply Box No. 478, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1015

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—EXPERICED PARSEE GODOWN-KEEPER AND CORRESPONDENT CLERK. Apply to Box No. 472, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1040

WANTED—Experienced LEDGER-KEEPERS & CLERKS. Good prospects for really deserving hands. Good writing essential. Apply to Box No. 446 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 927

WANTED—A CLERK for corresponding in English, Marathi, and Gujarathi, pay according to qualification. Apply with testimonials to the MANAGER, AMRITBINDU Office, Nadiad. 1043

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—CONTRACTORS to cut timber for firewood. Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, Tunnel Division, Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd. Camp, Khand, Via: Lonavla. 1056

WANTED—A PROFESSOR of English, salary Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 250 a month. Only First and Second Class M.A.'s need apply. The applications with testified copies of testimonials, stating age, previous experience, etc., should reach before the 10th December, 1917, The HONORARY SECRETARY, Hindu College, DELHI. 1037

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MANAGER for a Mofussil Mill. Apply with copies of testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 483, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1083

WANTED—A competent ACCOUNTANT, knowing joint stock companies accounts and English correspondence. Apply Box No. 485, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1090

WANTED—Experienced and efficient COMPOUNDERS having previous experience of drug store work. Apply in person with testimonials to N. POWELL & Co., Lamington Road, Bombay. 1074

WANTED—A Sound CAPITALIST as AGENTS' PARTNER, who can invest a considerable sum in floating a large and profitable Limited Concern. Apply to Box No. 481, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1078

WANTED—A GOVERNESS for a Princess aged 12, Hindu nationality, lodging free, pay Rs. 80 to 100 according to qualifications, promotion on approved service. Apply with reference, etc. to J. R. MURKUTE, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Shahpura, Mewar. 1063

WANTED—An EXECUTIVE ENGINEER with Railway experience. Salary Rs. 350, rising to Rs. 450 per mensem by annual increments on approved service. Travelling allowance and Leave under State Railway Regulations. MANAGER AND ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, G. P. State Railway, Gondal. 1020

WANTED—For Shire Highlands Railway Nyasaland Limited. in British Central Africa:—A smart OFFICE CLERK with knowledge of Railway Stores Bookkeeping. Must also be a good typist. Salary Rs. 150 per month. A PARSEE LOCOMOTIVE FITTER to take charge of Running Sheds at Out-stations. Salary Rs. 195 per month. An INDIAN BOILER MAKER. Salary Rs. 150 per month. TERMS.—Three years' agreement, free return passage, free quarters and medical attendance. Only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 484, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1084

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—PRIVATE TUITIONS, morning or evening by a Graduate (Second Language, Sanskrit). Apply to Box No. 482, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1080

WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN just returned from England wants BOARD & LODGING immediately, on or near Ridge Road, Malabar Hill. Write to Box No. 486, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—Respectable CHIEF AGENTS in important centres of Bombay Presidency, C. P. and Native States for the Provincial Insurance Co., Ltd., on liberal terms. Rates of premiums moderate. Please apply to Secretaries, 98/4, Clive Street, Calcutta. 785

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—JAIPUR and MIRZAPUR CARPETS of all sizes and tastes in retail at factory prices by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort.

BOILERS Second-hand, 30ft. by 7ft., 26ft. by 6ft., 20ft. by 6ft. One steam Engine to drive 70 gins FOR SALE. Apply PLATT COY, Two Tanks, Bombay. 1044

FOR SALE.—BOSCH, High Tension, F. N. Four Cylinder Magneto, 1915 waterproof model, Rs. 300 or near offer. Apply Box No. 474, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1048

FOR SALE—Nelsons Chemical Works PHENYLE in different packings. For samples and particulars apply to NORMAN NELSON & Co., 54, Apollo Street, Bombay. 1046

BAND SAWING MACHINE.—36" wood band sawing machine with canting table, adjustable top saw pulley, fast and loose pulley. Rs. 2,000 f. o. r. Bombay. Write to Box No. 459, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 975

FOR SALE—ARGYLE CAR. 5 seater, Torpedo Body. 12 to 15 H.P., complete 5 Lamps, perfect running order. As good as new. Rs. 3,000. Apply HAJI AHMED OOMER & SON. 229, Khoja Moholla, Khadak, Bombay. 990

FOR SALE—One DRUM and GREY WINDER in working order. For particulars apply to Messrs. POPATLAL GIRDHARLAL & Co., Mill Stores, Yarns and Machinery Merchants, Mandvi Street, Ahmedabad. 659

LATHE.—A large 60" centre pulley turning, boring and facing Lathe, double geared, 4 step cone, movable tool post, compound slide rest, countershaft. Rs. 5,500 f. o. r. Bombay. Write to Box No. 458, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 974.

TO BE LET.

LONAVLA HOTEL ROOMS TO LET. Furnished, unfurnished. monthly yearly. Excellent situation. Apply PROPRIETOR, Lonavla. 1005

TO BE LET

TO LET—Offers are invited for letting the 1st and 2nd floors of house in Ash Lane, Fort, now in the occupation of M. H. Dehdashti, Esq., and of the 3rd floor, now in the occupation of Mrs. Lennon. Apply to the TRUSTEES of Haji Zenal Abedin Shirazi Trust, in No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort. 1052

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN response to a widely expressed desire, the Committee have decided to keep the Exhibition of Foods and Household Requisites and Grand Fancy Fair Open upto WEDNESDAY, 5th December, inclusive.

Season tickets and passes already purchased will be available. Day tickets will be as usual.

On Sunday, the 2nd December, the Exhibition will open at 2 p.m., and close at 12 p.m., and on other days it will open at 4-30 p.m., The Grand Fancy Fair will be closed on Sunday but will open on Monday to Wednesday at 4-30 p.m.

J. E. JACKSON,
Hon. Secretary.
888

"OUR DAY."

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES have been specially sent out to India by HER MAJESTY the QUEEN to be sold for the FUNDS of "OUR DAY."

(1) A FRENCH VERNIT MARTIN FAN, (2) A GOLD VANITY CASE, (3) A CRYSTAL BOX, (4), (5) 2 GOLD PENDANTS GEORGE AND DRAGON, (6) A WORK BAG.

They will be on view in the window of the Currency Office in Hornby Road and will be sold by Running Auction. Bids will be received from day to day by the Honorary Treasurer "Our Day" at the National Bank of India, opposite the Currency Office and the latest offers will be posted at frequent intervals above the articles. Bidding closes at 5 p.m. on the 11th.

The articles will be sold separately.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MAJOR PORTER has MOVED his Surgical Nursing Home and Residence to 93, Nepean Sea Road, next door to Readymoney House." 1003

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

PENDING the construction of their own building the offices of Messrs. PATHE FRERES have been REMOVED from Hornby Road to 1st FLOOR, No. 90, ESPLANADE ROAD, Next door to The National Bank of India Ltd., where all enquiries should be addressed in future. 810

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. M. C. PATEL, SUB-AGENT, Pathe Freres of Bombay has removed his present show room and Office from the Mahomedi Mahal to the next building adjoining the EDWARDE'S THEATRE, on KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY. 986.

BOMBAY HARBOUR MISSION & SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

OPPOSITE PRINCE'S DOCK.

AS usual at this time of the year we again appeal for funds to provide a Christmas Tree and Feast for the Sailors. We fully realize that this year there have been great demands on the Public for their support of charities, but we hope it will still be possible to find funds to enable us to give the Sailors their usual Christmas entertainment. More than ever they deserve our consideration at the present time.

Gifts of money, fruit, tobacco, or presents suitable for the Christmas Tree, should be sent to the Rev. J. Bilby at the Seamen's Institute, Frere Road, opposite Prince's Dock.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England.)

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (S.T.), on FRIDAY, the 21st December, 1917, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, and Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi.

TENDERS—These must be made out in the Company's Authorised Forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 and a minimum of Rs. 200 only) must accompany each Tender, along with a cash deposit form, which is supplied gratis on application as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only Cash or Currency Notes of the Bombay Circle if over Rs. 100 (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order." Interest on Government Promissory Notes lodged with the Company as Tender deposits will not be realized by the Company unless such interest payable at Bombay.

NOTE—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Applicants are requested not to Tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Ag. General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 22nd November, 1917. 931

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

S. S. "UME MARU."

IN continuation of my advertisement dated 22nd November, 1917, Consignees, as well as shippers of export cargo, interested, are now requested to sign the General Average Bond, to declare the value of their goods, and to deposit 2 per cent. thereon for contribution towards General Average.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager,
1087 Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JIVRAJ ANANDJI, who was in my employment for some time past, is no longer employed by me, and I hereby warn the trading public, who have business dealings with me, not to enter into any dealings with said Jivraj Anandji as my servant.

KHIMJI HIRJI KAYANI,
Proprietor,
1086 K. H. Kayani & Co.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m., (Bombay Time), on THURSDAY, the Thirteenth day of December, 1917, for works in a Storm-Water Drain in Parel Road from Ulster Road to Connaught Road.

2. Plans may be seen and Forms of Contract, Specification, etc., and all other particulars obtained free of charge on application to the Deputy Executive Engineer Drainage.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

4. Tenders must be delivered at the Chief Accountant's Office. All Tenders delivered to Officers other than the Chief Accountant or the Commissioner will not be considered.

The rates must be carefully entered and no variation or alteration in the rates will be allowed by the Commissioner on any account after the Tenders are opened.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON,
B. Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 1st December, 1917. 1089

COTTON FIRES AT COLABA, 1917.

REWARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, believing that the fires at Colaba are due to incendiarism, offer a reward of Rs. 15,000 to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the guilty person or persons concerned.

By order of the Committee,
A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.
Bombay Fire Insurance Association.
7900.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ARDESHIR EDALJI DALAL, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the property hereinafter described. All persons having any claim or demand against or to the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 101, Meadows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of foras land or ground (redeemed from the payment of all Foras to Government) together with the messuage tenement or buildings standing thereon situate lying and being at Sleater Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 604 7/9 square yards or thereabouts 470 square yards out of which are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 435 New No. B/1 3946, Old Survey No. 158 and New Survey No. 1A/7041 and the remaining 204 7/9 square yards are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 435, New No. 13946, A/13946 Old Survey No. 158, New Survey No. 1/7041 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Sleater Road, on or towards the West by the property of Cowasji Sorabji Batliwalla, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Ahmed Haji Vaidyna and on or towards the South by the property of the said Cowasji Sorabji Batliwala and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3701 (1) and Street No. 4 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1917.

POCHA & CO.
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
1093

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bibi FATMA SULTAN, widow of HAJI MAHOMED SADICK DEHDUSHTY, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim against, or interest in, the said property, of whatsoever kind or nature, are therefore hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned attorneys for the purchaser at their office in Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to the claims or interest of which no notice shall have been so received, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of Leasehold land situate at Carwar Street on the Mody Bay Port Trust, Estate in the Island and registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 226 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8880 together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward No. 2724 and Street No. 47 and bounded on or towards the North by Carwar Street aforesaid, on or towards the South by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the East by land of the said Trustees leased to Odhavji Karamchand and on or towards the West by land belonging to the said Trustees.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1917.

PAYNE & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.
1088

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HIRACHAND AMERSEY, of Bombay Hindu has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, Mr. BHAGWANDAS DAYABHAI. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 50, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Bombay without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 62 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1119, New No. 3291, Old Survey No. 2032 and New Survey No. 698 and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Lallubhai Mayaram on the West by Jagjiwan Kika Street, on the North by the property of Gordhan Nathoo and on the South by Panirapole Road which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5876 and Street Nos. 195-197 and 131-141 and were formerly in the occupation of Ranchordas Kalidas and his Administrator Purshotamdas Kalidas and are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1917.

P. L. PARUCK,
For Messrs. Bhimji & Co.,
1094 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 65 DRUMS JAPANESE BLEACHING POWDER.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 7th December, 1917, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the compound of Messrs. William Jack & Co., at Nesbit Lane, Mazagon by order of Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co., the following goods.

65 drums Japanese bleaching powder.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 3rd December, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 1063B—1030—1030A, 1049, 1023A, 1023B, 153, 1046A, 1031, 939; Case Nos. 261D, 261J, 261L, 261C, 248, 261V, 261J, 228, Matunga Maharwada.

Building Street No. 1423, Case No. 40, Mahim Loop Railway Bridge.

AUCTION SALE of Copra, Coffee, Nutmeg, Kopak, (Sawri Cotton) Black Pepper, Rice, Buffalo Hides, Gum Copal, Rattans, etc., ex. S. S. "Panjim," and "Damao."

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 13th, FRIDAY, the 14th and SATURDAY, the 15th December, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Mazagon, Sewri Port Trust Reclamation, near New Tank Bunder in the enclosure of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. under instructions received by the said firm from the Portuguese Government, the following cargo ex. the above steamers:—

16 bags sugar in cubes, 254 bales kopak (Sawiri cotton), 50 cases nutmeg, 2,125 pcs. buffalo hides, 68 bags gum, 216 bags gum copal, 85 bundles sandal wood, 200 bags coffee, 20 bags coffee sweepings, 328 bags rice, 65 bags rice sweepings, 125 bundles cassia (cinnamon bark), 32 bags cassia sweepings, 7,253 bags copra, 1,000 bags copra sweepings, 1,300 bundles rattans.

The above goods will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

All the goods will be entirely at the risk and for account of the purchaser from the time of sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the balance must be paid for and goods must be removed before the 7th January, 1918.

If not cleared by the 7th January, 1918, a charge of Rs. 10 per day will be made by the vendors before delivery is given for each lot or part of the same until cleared to cover extra charges due by the cargo.

In any case the goods must be removed before the 15th January, 1918, failing which they will be sold on and from the 16th January, 1918, for account and at the risk of the original purchaser.

MENESSE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd December, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF 78 BALES IMITATION NEWS PRINTING PAPERS AND 42 BALES POTT PAPERS ex. S. S. "YEDDO."

Under instructions from the Bank concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd December, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort.

Ex. S. S. "YEDDO."

78 bales Imitation News Printing Papers, size 20 by 30, 27 by 40, 22½ by 35.
42 bales Pott Papers, size 11½ by 14½.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BYRAMJI HORMUSJI LANE OR HOMJI STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Solicitors for Mr. Karimbhai Tnaverbhai, the mortgagee, and in pursuance to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 30th day of October, 1911, and made between Maneckbai, widow and administratrix of the estate and effects of Abdulally Currimji Katal of the one part and the said mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 8th day of December, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being within the Fort of Bombay in Byramji Hormusji Lane or Homji Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, now in the occupation of the tenants of the heirs of Abdulally Currimji Katal and are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Street Nos. 68-70 and Ward "A" No. 1593, and admeasuring 99 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 363, New No. 5371, Old Survey No. 972 to 975 and New Survey No. 2223 and bounded on the East by Byramji Hormusji Lane or Homji Street, on the West by the property of Motlabai, widow of Jehangirji Nusserwanji Wadia, on the North by the property of Sadashiv Vishvanath Dhurandhur and on the South by the property of Merwanji Nowroji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Solicitors for the mortgagee, at their office at Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd December, 1917.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE

Piece Goods, Furniture, Pianos, and other Articles for Auction Sale at Messrs. MEHTA & Co.'s Rooms on Friday, the 7th instant will be received by them till the evening of WEDNESDAY, the 5th December, 1917.

NOTICE.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO MILLS, COLOUR MERCHANTS AND DYERS.

Messrs. MEHTA & COMPANY are instructed to invite private offers for the following stock of Aniline Dyes of original packing in ½lb. and 1lb. tins such as:—

Congo Red, Fast Pink, Green Crystals, Orange and Chrysophinine.

Samples can be seen on application to the Undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd December, 1917.

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE VACANT BUILDING PLOTS AT THE CORNER OF NEPEAN SEA ROAD AND WARDEN ROAD OPPOSITE DAVAR HALL.

Under instructions from the Owner, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SUNDAY, the 9th instant at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by public auction on the premises, the following plots.

Plot No. 1.—An excellent freehold building plot having two frontages one on the Nepean Sea Road and another on the Warden Road containing about 787 square yards having a frontage of 149 feet on Warden Road.

Plot 2.—Also an excellent freehold building plot situate next to plot No. 1 having a frontage of 70 ft. on the Warden Road and containing about 822 square yards.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the plots apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE GARDEN OF CHOICHEST PLANTS.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Malakoff Lodge," Mount Pleasant Road, a very valuable garden of most beautiful and choichest plants, consisting of Large Punkha and Date Palms, Standard Roses, Crotons, Bigonia, Alamando's Acacias, Maidenhair Ferns and Ferns of other natural varieties, chrysenthemums, Asters, Flocks, and Variety of annuals and biannuals, garden roller, garden implements, iron stands, etc., the property of Sir Frederick Sprott.

The above will be on view a week before the sale and catalogues will be published.

AUCTION SALE OF THE GADAG MILL SITUATE IN THE EASTERN PART OF THE DHARWAR DISTRICT.

Under instructions from the Liquidators of the Deccan Bank, Poona, in liquidation, Messrs. BENNETT, and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th December, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms the Gadag Mills with land buildings, machinery, boilers, engines, etc., as it now stands:—

The Mill has been working since the last 12 years. Yarn of 20 S. and 30. S. is turned out in this mill. There are 1,520 Mules and 11,000 Throstle Spindles and 24 Looms. The Mill is still working and is available for inspection of the bidders.

The above is a well developed concern comprising mill buildings and machinery of large value for ready use and it gives a very suitable opportunity to an energetic and enterprising merchant for earning large profits by investment of a comparatively small additional Capital for carrying on the working of the Mill.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Liquidators Deccan Bank Office Bhowani Peth Poona, or to the Bank's Solicitors, Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd, December, 1917.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS:

PACKED AT EACH PERFORMANCE!
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10
GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDES
PALACE
OF VARIETIES
presents
A STUPENDOUS
GALA ATTRACTION!!
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
Tom Melbourne's
REVUE AND COMEDY CO.
including
MR. TOM MELBOURNE
MISS EILEEN MELBOURNE
MISS ROSIE CASTELLO
MISS PEGGY CASTELLO
MISS LAURA DIAMOND
IN A NEW MUSICAL COMEDY
THE
GIRLS HE LOVED
SEE THE
GIRL FROM ENGLAND
GIRL FROM SPAIN
GIRL FROM FRANCE
GIRL FROM JAPAN
GIRL FROM BOMBAY
AND DON'T FAIL TO SEE
TOM MELBOURNE
AS THE BACHELOR.
The Musical Comedy will be preceded by a Pot Pourri of songs. Burlesques, etc., by the various artistes.
THURSDAY NEXT DEC. 6th
3 MUSICAL PLAYLETS 3
THE JOSS MAN
THE BROKEN MIRROR
AND
TOM MELBOURNE
AT
"OUR DAY" EXHIBITION

The most Sensational Jump ever shown on the Screen.
Terrific Detonation and Destruction of the Cavern of Death.
Providing Revolutionists with Arms: In Second Grand Instalment of 8,000 feet.
"NEAL OF THE NAVY"
AT THE
NEW ALHAMBRA
CINEMA.
From Saturday, 1st December.
PRICES HALF AS USUAL.
Sat and Sun. Prize Matinees at 3-30 & 5-15 and every night at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T
NEW SANDHURST ROAD.
Telephone No. 2417.

LOOK OUT
FOR SPECIAL SHOW
in aid of
"OUR DAY" FUND
at
IMPERIAL
CINEMA
On Sunday the 9th December
Under the distinguished Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a SPECIAL DAY'S RACING on WEDNESDAY, December, 12th, in aid of the "OUR DAY" Fund.

Season Tickets for the Bombay Season 1917-18 do not apply to December, 12th and no complimentary tickets will be issued.

PRICES OF DAY TICKETS FOR THE "OUR DAY" MEETING WILL BE AS UNDER:—

1ST. ENCLOSURE

	Rs.
Gentleman	5
Lady	2

2ND. ENCLOSURE.

	Rs.
Gentleman	2
Lady	1

All tickets of admission are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club. Tickets will be obtainable at the Gates only.

Children in arms will not be admitted.

By order,
J. REYNOLDS,
Acting Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
20th Nov. 1917. 939

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Syndicate Attractions
EXCELSIOR CINEMA AT 6-30 AND 9-45 P. M.
EMPIRE CINEMA AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 AND 10 P.M.

EXCELSIOR
To-day at 6-30 and 9-45 p. m.
The Super-sensational Serial
THE
"IRON CLAW"
"IRON CLAW"
featuring the famous
"Exploits of Elaine" Trio
PEARL WHITE
CREIGHTON HALE
SHELDON LEWIS
This week two episodes
THE VANISHING FAKER
AND
THE GREEN EYED GOD
"THE LAUCHING MASK"
WHAT IS HE?
POPULAR PRICES
Rs. 2 to 4 As.

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
PATHE PRESENTS
The Eminent American Star
EDWARD ARDEN
in the
IRON HEART
IRON HEART
IRON HEART
A GOLD ROOSTER
Play in 5 Acts.
A Magnificent Story of a
STRONG MAN
and
THE GLITTERING
SOCIETY and WEALTH
OF THE IDLE RICH
PRODUCED REGARDLESS
OF
EXPENSE
EMPIRE
Comedies.

ARE YOU READY?
The great epoch-making event of the althletic world starts in Bombay on
Wednesday, December 5th
when the world-renowned famous Hindi Rajput Lady Sandow
MISS TARABAI
will commence to perform her prodigious and astounding feats. The whole city is now in throes of excitement on her arrival, In feats of sheer strength, Miss Tarabai stands unrivalled,
WITH HER
CIRCUS TROUPE
of more than 50 artists, she will perform her wonderful feats every night at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the spacious Mandap erected near Grant Road Station, at the junction of Lamington and Foras Roads,
Book your Seats early to avoid disappointment.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Box (6 seats) Rs. 20; Box (each chair) Rs. 4; Reserved Circle Rs. 3
First Class Rs. 2; Second Class Re. 1; Gallery 8 annas.

A COLOSSAL SUCCESS!
Thousands of people on Saturday and Sunday last witnessed the thrilling, amazing, magnificent Serial
"THE SECRET OF THE SUBMARINE"
and have greatly admired and praised it, Never in our city has such a grand Serial been screened before!
Don't fail to see the opening chapters, full of exciting incidents and breakneck adventures,
AT THE
WEST END CINEMA
(New Churney Road)
In this serial the famous star, Juanita Hansen, supported by Thomas Chatterton and a strong cast, gives the screen gripping thrills and smashing climaxes that draw audiences to the edge of the seats, The greatest hit of the American Film Co, never before equalled by any chaptered picture play,
32,000 feet—The Serial of the Hour!
"THE SECRET OF THE SUBMARINE"
is full of furious action—amazes with its stupendous surprises—swiftly runs the whole gamut of Intense Dramatic Situations, Desperate and Deadly Struggles, Sensational Thrills and Sudden Changes, Enormous attendances have stampeded theatres at the showing of every chapter! There's the continuous effort of Lieut. Hope, Cleo, Mahlin, Olga and Morton to win the "secret"—all backed by powerful but conflicting influences, There's the intrigue constantly developing the double mystery, the succession of smashing sensations that make the big crowds cheer!!
Also the Gaumont Gazette and a screeming Comic.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY
LAMINGTON ROAD.
TO-NIGHT
MLLE. STACIA NAPIERKOWSKA
The celebrated Russian Dancer
IN
A highly emotional Drama
entitled
"THE MYSTERIOUS"
in 4 Acts.
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest.
"JAILED"
Starlight Comic.
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."
TIME—7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily. Matinee every Saturday and Sunday 5 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

THE OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME
Never before in the history of filmdom in Bombay has such a production been shown. We very strongly recommend all
TO SEE
this best monkey film ever screened in India or anywhere out of India
CHUMS
a four reel Italian film production
FEATURING
the genuine world-famous man-monkey
CONSUL III
who has been rightly called by all as
THE CHARLIE CHAPLIN OF THE ANIMAL WORLD.
It is being shown every day
AT
7, 8-45 10-30.
with the usual half rates
at that popular cinema theatre
NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York. Nov. 30th

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	39,000
Futures at New York Jan.	29.51+21
" Mar	29.20+34
" May	28.57+39
Spot Cotton at New York	31.00—20
" at New Orleans	29.13 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	28.46+15
" Mar.	28.15+22

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Nov. 30th.

Bar Silver Spot	42 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent; since 5th April, 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/8
" " " 6 "	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4
" 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½%	56
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	48½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	64½
Government Securities 3%	55
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.25

WAR LOANS.

London, Nov. 30th.

3½% 1925—1928	£85
4½% 1925—1945	£99½
5% Now	£93½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London. Nov. 30th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C I F Afloat	78
Wheat Soft Red Karachi	77/6

ROZARIO SANTA FE.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Paid	75/6

RAPESEEDS:

Rapeseed. Ferozepore usual Bold per ton Oct.-Nov. Sellers	595
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzarat 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Oct.-Nov. Sellers	600

LINSEEDS:

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Afloat Buyers but not offered	600

METALS:

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	—

JAVA SUGAR:

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Sellers	18/4½
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta Dec. Sellers	21/6
Tone:—Quiet little on offer.	

RUBBER:

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec. Value	2/5½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec. Dull	2/5½

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Dec. 1.

This morning the quotation for Good Broach was Rs. 541/42. The Marwari bazaar opened at Rs. 545 and was irregular, the rate advancing to Rs. 547 declining to Rs. 544 and again advancing to Rs. 547. Khamgaon Akola January was very stiff and fetching about the some rate as Good Broach. At Colaba the market for Good Broach opened at Rs. 544 declined to Rs. 543 and closed easier at Rs. 540. A moderate business has been done. Closing rates at Colaba were as under.

For ready cotton there is a very good demand and precis are advancing day by day. Stocks of New Crop are small and there are many eager buyers at high rates.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

NEW CROP:

Good Broach	April	540
Fine Hinganghat Wardah	January	560
" Nagpur Kamptl	"	558
" Khamgaon Akola	"	540
" Khandelah	"	505
" Muthia	"	496
" Bengal	"	463
Fully Good Bengal	"	424

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P. M.

NEW CROP:

Broach	April	537
Bengal Fully Good	January	422
Akola	January	532

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 30th Nov. 1917, at 5 p.m.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fine	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G)	—	468	432	— Ready
	—	458	428	— 1/25th Jan. 18
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	—	462	430	— Ready
	—	440	—	1/25th Jan. 18
Khandesh (M.G.)	—	511	471	— Ready
	—	505	475	— 1/25th Jan. 18
Akola Khamg Karanja (M.G)	—	546	518	— Ready
	..	540	—	.. 1/26th Jan. 18
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.	..	545	—	.. Ready
	..	540	..	.. 1/25th Jan. 18
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G)	..	548	—	.. Ready
	..	543	—	.. 1/25th Jan. 18
Yeothal (M.G.)	..	561	—	.. Ready
	..	548	—	.. 1/25th Jan. 18
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	..	566	—	— Ready
	..	551	—	— 1/25th Jan. 18
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	571	541	— Ready
	..	556	—	.. 1/25th Jan. 18
B oach (M.G.)	—	—	—	536 1/25th Apl. 18
Ithia (M.G.)	—	509	479	— Ready
	—	505	480	— 1/25th Jan 18
Westerns (M.G.)	—	—	—	536 May/June 18
	—	—	—	..

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 30th November:—

Cotton	5,957 bales.
Wheat	18,246 owts
Linseed	1,779 "
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed, etc.	189 "
Gingelyseed	394 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	159 "
Castorseed	52 "
Rice	17,254 "
Myrabollams	195 "
Cottonseed	2,886 "
Mowrasseed	220 "
Gram	410 "
Jowar	548 "
Maize	20 "
Barley	1,008 "

*These figures do not include the arrivals by sea, which are not available.

BULLION.

Bombay, Dec. 1.

The silver market is steady.
Bar Gold, 27-7.
Sovereign, 17-1-6.
Silver Ready ex-Duty, 101-3.
Silver 1st Sett. ex-Duty, 101-4.
Silver 2nd Sett. ex-Duty, 101-8.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/4 31/32.
Bank Demand Drafts, 1/5 1/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits, 1/5 13/32.
Bank Demand on France, Fr. 193½.
3 Months' Sight Francs, Fr. 201½.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 206½.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 294.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 150.
60 Days' Sight Japan, Rs. 142½.
Bank Demand on New York.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47:—
Cum-warrant. 95.
Warrant, 2/7 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 95.
3½ per cent. small pieces, 69½.
3 per cent. small pieces, 58.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 months' notice, 80.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond long dated, 78.
Municipal long dated, 78.
Municipal short dated, 80.
City Improvement Trust 60 years January-July, 79.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 92½.
Sanitary, 93½.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

During the one hour the Bombay Stock Exchange was open a fair amount of business was put through chiefly for January settlement. The tone of the market was easy owing to weak holders selling.

In the New Stock Exchange which was open up to half-past two, a moderate business was put through and the prevailing tone there also was easy on account of heavy deliveries for Moorat settlement and bulls unloading.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standards 2207/8, Swan 572/8, Swadeshi 2015, Simplex 995, Shapurji 157/8, Pearls 685, Madhavjee 2380, Kohinoor 1045, Indore Malwa 410, Finlay 480, Fazulbhoy 902/8, Colaba 1380, Nagpurs 2720, Bombay United 900, Indian Cotton 355, Katni ordinary 290, deferred 1490, Tata ordinary 260, deferreds 1155, Alcocks 1110, Bombay Tram ordinary 265 and Bombay Steam 305.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standards 2215, Shapurji 156/4, Pearls 687/8, New Greats 321/4, Madhavjees 2410, Kasturchand 1450, Indore Malwa 412/8, Fazulbhoys 905, Davids 685, Currimbhoys 450, Century 462/8, Nagpurs 2725, Bombay United 899.

A NEW JAPANESE BANK.

BRANCH OF BANK OF TAIWAN OPENED IN BOMBAY.

On Saturday last, Bombay witnessed the opening of a new Japanese Bank in our midst, when a large gathering of distinguished local banking magnates were present. The new concern is styled the Bank of Taiwan, Ltd., and was introduced through the good offices of Messrs. the Mitsui Bushen Kaisha Company. The premises at Esplanade Road where the new bank is located, were decorated by Union Jacks and Japanese flags and the flags of the Allies. The guests were received by the Head Manager, Mr. K. Takemura, Mr. D. Taga, Mr. Phorozesha Bapuji Guzder (of Messrs. Mitusi Bushen Kaisha) and Mr. K. J. Screwwalla.

Amongst those present were the following:—

Mr. Aitkin (Bank of Bombay), Mr. A. Gray (Bank of India), Mr. Igarasi (The Yokohama Bank), Mr. Shato (Messrs. Mitsui Bushen Kaisha), Mr. Morioko, Mr. R. D. Tata, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Mr. Muller (Volkart Bros.), Mr. Dadiba Merwanji Dalal, and the representatives of the Bengal Bank, Alliance Bank of Simla, French Bank, etc.

The guests were shown round the whole building by Mr. K. Takamura and were much pleased with what they saw, and wished the new enterprise every success. After a short while, they retired to partake of refreshments which were under the catering of Messrs. Mongini Bros.

THE DECCAN PAPER-MILLS AND THE DECCAN BANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly insert the following for the information of the shareholders and the creditors of the Mills and others who are interested in their well-being.

The balance-sheet of these Mills for the year 1915-16 was presented by the directors to the shareholders in April last (twelve months after the close of the official year) and it showed that the Secretaries and Managers of these Mills had advanced a very large sum (Rs. 1,44,776-8-10) out of the reserve fund of the Mills to the Deccan Bank, Poona, a few months before the Bank went into liquidation. It should be remembered that the same firm, Messrs. N. Pudamji and Co., are the Secretaries and Managers of the Mills as well as the Deccan Bank and therefore they could not be ignorant of the position of the Bank. On inquiry the directors admitted that the advance was not sanctioned by them, but that the Secretaries made it on their own responsibility.

The directors however quietly passed the balance-sheet and have moreover refused to take any steps against the Secretaries and Managers. The reason is not far to seek. Even if the directors are found to be technically free from the responsibility, they are not morally so. Many of the directors of the Mills are also the directors of the Bank.

Now those who are interested in the working of the Mills must note at once that this sum of Rs. 1,44,776 is practically lost to the Company. There does not appear to be a possibility of recovering even an anna in a rupee. This means that 75 per cent. of the Reserve Fund of the Company has vanished. This fund was used by the Company till now as a working capital and in its absence the Company has to borrow funds at a very high rate of interest.

The shareholders and the creditors will do well to ask the directors for an early explanation.—Yours, etc.,

M. R. PARANJPE.

439, Narayen Peth,
Poona City, Nov. 30.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1.

The market for jute mill shares opened extremely dull with very few buyers in evidence and both coal shares and jute mill shares ruled slightly easier in consequence of the want of buyers. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Deoghur 8-12; Kalapahari 18-4, 18-8; New Beerbhoom 55; New Manbhoom 21; Northern 14-10 to 15-4; Samla Kendra 19-12, 20; Sowardih 15-6, 15-10; Nodiha 18; Standard 51-12 to 52-4; Western 22-12, 23.

Jute:—Alliance pref 100, 101; Barnagore ord 123, 118, 122; Clive ord 190, 188, 192; Northbrook ord 41-8.

Miscellaneous: Bengal Brass 16-10, 16-14 p; Howrah Oil 65, 65-8; James Glendye 16-4 to 16-12; Great India Phosphate 24 p; Kalyanpur Lime 16-8 to 17; Kumardhubi Engineering 42-8, 42-12; Monarch Flour 11; Titaghur Paper ord 278.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 69-4 to Rs. 69-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 69-10 to 69-14.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(From our correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 30.

Since our last report we have to report a quiet market during the week so far as ready sugar is concerned with moderate demand and further arrivals from Calcutta and Singapore and price for ready sugar has been reduced by 2 to 4 annas per cent all round. As regards forward there was some speculative enquiry and small business was done in T. M. O. October/December at 24s 6d. to 24s. 7½d. F. B. Harbour there are sellers but no buyers. It is rumoured that three steamers will load in December from Java to Bombay but so far nothing is confirmed. Java market is very quiet without any business doing. Calcutta and Karachi markets are also very quiet with very heavy arrivals expected at Calcutta.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks.—

T. M. O. Rs. 19-10 equal to 24s. 6d. F. B. H. Stocks 150,000 bags.

Brown Rs. 18-8 equal to 23s. 3d. F. B. H. Stocks 30,000 bags.

Second Boing Dry Rs. 19-10 equal to 24s. 6d. F. B. H. Stocks 12,000 bags.

Second Boing soft Rs. 22 equal to 26s. F.B.H. Stocks 3,000 bags.

Mauritius crystals Rs 20-4. Stocks 23,000 bags.

Mauritius syrups Rs 18 to 19-8-0. Stocks 30,000 bags.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

At a general meeting of the shareholders of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha held in Tokyo on the 29th ultimo, it was resolved to increase the Company's capital to one hundred million Yen and a dividend of 50 per cent. per annum for the half year ended 30th September 1917 was declared.

Rs. 4

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32 BRASS TOYS

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These toys are generally much appreciated by everybody for their cheapness, brilliancy and excellency, and are specially suitable for children as their playful and instructive organs.

Each Family Should Have A Set.

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303, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY,

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stocks varietie of fancy articles, toys, decoration articles, mat-oushions, suit-cases, Lady's handbags, antimony and demacine-ware, lacquarware, tea-coffee and toilet sets. Please give us a trial and you will patronise us, as our prices are competitive and low.

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BOMBAY.

DIAMONDS & JEWELLERY FOR

HIGH CLASS WARE

ALWAYS IN STOCK

CHHAGANLAL MANSUKHLAL & Co.

TEL:- No 507.

KALBADEVI RD,

APP: NEW CLOTH MARKET.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 4th Vad of Kartik, 1974.

Mahomedan: 17th of Safarul Muzaffar, 1336.

Parsi: 24th of Khordad, 1287.

Jewish: 18th of Kislev, 5678.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat, 12 noon.

Quadrangular Cricket: Mahomedans vs. Hindus, First Day.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

Homeward English Mail will be closed at G. P. O. at 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, Dec. 4.

Quadrangular Cricket: Mahomedans v. Hindus, Second Dady.

Reception at Government House, 9-45 p.m.

Indian Industrial Commission leave for Lahore.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5.

Meeting of Bombay Exemption Tribunal, 11-0 a.m.

Quadrangular Cricket: Mahomedans v. Hindus, Third day's final match.

THURSDAY, Dec. 6.

Quadrangular Cricket: Presidency v. Parsis, First Day.

Bombay Natural History Society Meeting of members and their friends at 6, Apollo Street at 6 p.m.

Last Day of food Exhibition and Funny Fair.

Entertainment by pupils of Cathedral High School in aid of "Our Day" fund, Excelsior Theatre, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, December 7.

Quadrangular Cricket: Presidency vs. Parsis, Second Day.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: "Iron Claw" Serial at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: 6-30 p.m. Show at the Gaiety Theatre.

Palace of Varieties—10 p.m., Show at the Edwardes Theatre.

New Alexandra Cinema:, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Empire Cinema: 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

West End Cinema: Charni Road: 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

BOMBAY, Dec. 2

Monday, 3rd.—7-15 a.m., Squadron Parade, Churchgate Sands.

Tuesday, 4th.—7-15 a.m. Riding School.

7-0 a.m. Musketry Class, Volunteer Club, Orderly N.C.O. Corpl. Kay.

6-45 a.m. Musketry Class, Salsette Detachment, Jackal Club Flats. Orderly N.C.O. Sergt. Partridge..

Wednesday, 5th.—7-15 a.m. Riding School, Fort.

Thursday, 6th.—7-15 a.m. Troop Drill, Fort Members, Churchgate Station.

Friday, 7th.—7-15 a.m. Riding School.

Saturday, 8th.—7-15 a.m. Riding School.

6-45 a.m. Troop Drill, Salsette Detachment, Jackal Club Flats.

Class Firing, Santa Cruz, for members detailed. Train leaves Churchgate 3 p.m.

NOTICE.

Members attending Riding School must wear swords.

Squadron Parades will, after 8th December, be held at Santa Cruz every Tuesday.

Lieut-Col. Craster, R.E., will deliver a leeture at the Volunteer Club at 6-30 p.m. Monday, 3rd December. All Officers will attend. N.C.O.'s are invited. Subject: "Defence of Houses, Villages and Woods."

E. G. PEARSON,
2nd-Lieut. & Adjutant.
Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY ARTILLERY, I. D. F.

BOMBAY, Dec. 2.

PART I.

Duties for the week.
Orderly Officer:—Captain H. G.. Weber.

DRILL.

Compulsory Parades commencing Sunday, 2nd December, 1917.

All men who fired their Musketry are exempted from Tuesday's Parade.

GUNNER COMPANIES.

Tuesday:—(2 hours parade).
7-15 a.m., at Mahaluxmi.

All Gunner Companies, Recruits, Cadets, and C & D Sub-Sections of No. 1 Reserve Coy. with arms.

Friday 7-15 a.m. at Headquarters, all Gunner Companies, Recruits, and full Reserve Company. (2 hours parade).

Tuesday and Friday:—6 p.m. Recruits with arms.

E. E. COMPANY.

Monday 6 p.m. Arsenal (2 hours) Experts and Extra Efficients.

Tuesday 6-15 p.m. Arsenal (2 hours) Efficients and Non-Efficients..

Wednesday and Friday 7-10 a.m. Headquarters all ranks.

SIGNALLERS.

Signallers. Other Specialists. Band and Miniature Range, same as last week.

INSTRUCTORS.

Headquarters:—Staff. Recruits' Evening Parades:—Bombrs. Flynn and Ward. Cadets:—Corpl. Cassidy.

MAHALUXMI.

Bombrs. Flynn and Ward.

(Sd.) P. H. RETALLACK, Captain,
Adjutant. Bombay Artillery, I.D.F.

NOTICE.

The Sergeant's mess meeting will be held on Thursday the 5th instant at 7 p.m. at Headquarters. All members are requested to attend.

Hope for the Hopeless!

SANTI OIL

TO BE USED EXTERNALLY

It speedily and permanently cures * * * nervous debility, etc. No mark nor irritation. Absolutely safe and agreeably flavoured.

Correspondence strictly confidential.

Particulars Free.

The HEALTH HOME, Samta, Bengal.

Please mention this paper when writing to us.

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, Dec. 3.

PART I.

1243 Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending Saturday, 8-12-1917. At Headquarters:—

Monday 3rd, 7 to 10 a.m. "B" Company parade at Headquarters at 7 a.m. Dress, Drill order, Grey shirts. (Field firing part IV.)

Tuesday 4th, 7 to 10 a.m. "A" Company parade at Headquarters at 7 a.m. Dress, Drill order, Grey shirts, (Field firing part IV)

Wednesday 5th, 7 to 8 a.m. Recruits.

Friday 7th, 7 to 9 a.m. "A" and "B" Companies, (Actives,) and Recruits. Reserves, voluntary. Dress, Marching Order, Grey shirts.

1243 A. Extract. The following extract from Divisional order dated 29th November 1917, is republished for information.

"Lecture 2012." The following lectures for Officers will be given During December:—

Tuesday 4th December 6-30 p.m. In Divisional Library, Poona.

Wednesday 5th December 6-30 p.m. In officers' Mess, No. 5 Training Battalion, Kirkee.

By Major-General Sir M. J. Tighe, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O. On "Panics in War".

Monday 10th December 6-30 p.m. In officers' Mess, No. 5 Training Battalion, Kirkee.

Tuesday 11th December 6-30 p.m. In Divisional Library, Poona. By Major T. S. Dudding, R.A.M.C.

On "Sanitation in the Field".

Thursday 20th December 6-30 p.m. In Divisional Library, Poona.

Friday 21st December 6-30 p.m. In Officers' Mess No. 5 Training Battalion, Kirkee.

By Brigadier-General C. E. de M. Norie, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. On "Training and Manoeuvre Regulations, Chapter II, 7 and 8.

The necessary arrangements for sealing and lighting at the lecture Room at Kirkee will be made by the Poona Brigade.

Those at the Divisional Library by the General Staff Officer, 2nd grade Poona Division.

N. B.—The lectures at Poona and Kirkee will be the same and officers may attend which they like.

Dress.—Uniform or Mufti.

1244 Miniature Range. The Miniature Range is allotted to the Miniature Rifle Club on Wednesday 5th Thursday 6th and Saturday 8th December 1917 at 7a.m., and 5 p.m., each day. Matches 7, 8 and 9 will be fired, and close on the last date.

PART II.

1245 Leave. The undermentioned are granted leave of absence for the period stated against their names:—

No. 576 Sergt. H. S. Sullivan Kurduwadi Detachment Coy. from 1-12-1917 to 9-12-1917.

No. 302 Pte. G. T. Robson "B" Coy. from 30-11-1917 to 5-12-1917.

1246 Increase. The undermentioned are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as under:—

779 Cadet M. P. Shirnock Company Lonavla Detachment.

780 Pte. A. G. Martin "B" Coy. (Reserve).

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Captain,
Adjutant Poona, Rifles.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Rly. Regiment, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

ST. XAVIER'S DAY.

A meeting and a social gathering will be held this evening at 5-30 p.m. to celebrate St. Xavier's Day in St. Xavier's High School Hall. Rev. A. Goodier, S.J., will address the meeting.

INDIAN CLOTH MERCHANTS' CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during November was 3,334, of whom 912 were males, 114 females and 290 children. The daily average of patients was 130; old patients 2,018, and new patients 1,316.

ALLEGED CONTRAVENING OF FOREIGNERS' ORDINANCE.

A PERSIAN CHARGED.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, at the Esplanade Police Court, Sub-Inspector Nayampalli of the C. I. D. put up Haji Hussein bin Hussein, a Persian, charging him under the Foreigners' Ordinance, i.e., travelling in British Territory, without a license.

It was stated for the prosecution that the accused had been sent to Bombay by the authorities as a prisoner of war to be detained in custody.

The accused stated that he was born in Ispahan and was a Persian subject. He resided at Kerbala and a man to whom he owed money had him arrested, as he had influence with Government authorities. He was sent from Kerbala to Bagdad thence to Busra and Bombay.

The Court ordered the accused to be detained in custody for 14 days until the receipt of a report from Government.

MOTOR ACCIDENT ON CHARNI ROAD.

A BOY KNOCKED DOWN.

While Shrikrishna Sadashiv Joshi, a Hindu boy, aged 13 years, was walking along Charni Road, he saw motor car No. 5709 coming towards him, and he dashed towards the centre of the road to avoid it. As the car also turned towards the centre, the boy could not get out of the way and the car struck him and dragged him for about eight paces, before he could be freed from it. The car then went on its way and got itself wedged between a labour cart and a wall. It was stated that Mr. S. C. Mitra was driving the car at the time. The injured boy has been taken to the hospital for treatment.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

"A bright and breezy show" is the unanimous verdict of those who have seen the attractive programme now running at the Palace of Varieties. The chief hit of the week is a bright new musical comedy entitled "The Girls He Loved." The famous comedian Tom Melbourne, assisted by a number of talented artists, again produced the comedy before crowded houses last night. Tom Melbourne excelling himself in the role of "The Bachelor." Miss Eileen Melbourne, Miss Rosie Castello, Miss Peggy Castello and Miss Laura Diamond also performed their parts admirably well and contributed a great deal to the success of the comedy. The comedy is preceded by select varieties. Miss Rosie Castello sang "Private Michael Cassidy" and "A Wonderful Night" with great charm and effect, and Miss Laura Diamond also came in for much applause for her song "Cherries." Miss Peggy Castello appeared in the "Slave Dance" which she very finely executed. Tom and Eileen Melbourne gave some new selections from their extensive repertoire, including "The Matrimonial Alphabet" which sent the audience into continued roars of laughter.

MOTOR TRUCK TRAFFIC IN BOMBAY.

CORPORATION COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Committee appointed by the Bombay Corporation to report on the question of regulating the motor truck traffic and of taking measures for preventing motor accidents in the City, has submitted the following report on the subject:—

Under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914, and the Bombay Motor Vehicle Rules, 1915, the function of regulating motor traffic in the City has been assigned to the Commissioner of Police. As the present Commissioner of Police is a member of the Committee, the questions under reference were discussed with him at length, and he was good enough to inform the Committee that the motor traffic in the City was engaging his greater and greater attention and to explain fully how it was being controlled more and more closely with a view to minimizing accidents arising therefrom. Under the circumstances the Committee are convinced that no further measures are required to be taken in the matter and that there is no necessity for any modification of the existing Motor Vehicles Rules which appear to be quite adequate to meet all the requirements of properly regulating and controlling motor traffic.

DR. SUKHIA'S MINUTE.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia in a minute writes:—

I think it is absolutely necessary to have the speed of all motor cars, vans and trucks reduced to 8 miles an hour within the City at least from Colaba to Parel, and the Commissioner of Police may be asked through Government not to issue licenses to those who are more than once convicted under the Indian and the Bombay Motor Vehicles Act of 1914 and 1915 for rash driving and for causing bodily injuries to persons.

CONSERVANCY SUPERINTENDENT.

PROPOSED NEW MUNICIPAL POST IN BOMBAY.

The Test Audit Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation has submitted a report regarding a proposal for the appointment of a Conservancy Superintendent for the Municipality. The Commissioner had suggested sanction to the appointment of a Superintendent on Rs. 500—50—750 plus Rs. 50 C.A. (the officer appointed being required to maintain a motor bicycle). He proposed that the Superintendent of Conservancy, if appointed, should in the first place work under the Health Officer and his assistants and should take over, under their control, the conservancy branch of the Health Department as it stands and also the control of the bullock transport and, subject to certain powers to be reserved to the Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, of the motor wagons allotted to the Health Department. When this arrangement is introduced, the Deputy Health Officers will be relieved of their present duties in regard to conservancy, but will systematically inspect the work done, and report on defects. The Commissioner thought that the relief so given to the Deputy Health Officers will make it possible for them to take over the supervision of the work of the Malaria Branch, and that when the appointment of Conservancy Superintendent is actually made, savings will forthwith be effected in the Malaria staff which will more than cover the cost of the new appointment.

After carefully considering the question the Committee has recommended that sanction be given to the appointment of a Conservancy Superintendent as an experimental measure for two years only, on a salary of Rs. 300 rising to Rs. 500 per mensem, plus Rs. 50 conveyance allowance, and that the Commissioner be authorized to allow the incumbent of the post to draw any salary between Rs. 300 and Rs. 500 per mensem as he may consider adequate having regard to his qualifications.

MAHOMEDAN MEETING AT SURAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—My attention is drawn to a communication in your issue of the 22nd instant entitled "Moslems and Reforms," professing to be a report of a public meeting of the Mahomedans held at Surat on the 18th instant under my presidency.

As the same is altogether incorrect and misleading I beg you to publish the following facts:—

(1) That the meeting which was attended by about 2,000 people was called by 23 Mahomedans, leading men of the city, to consider the question of "Moslems and Political Reforms."

(2) That the Resolution proposed by Mr. T. M. Maskati was passed by a large majority.

(3) That the Resolution was opposed by a few persons, who raised their hands against the Resolution and who were counted by me personally and whose number was 16.

(4) That the meeting was not dissolved by me owing to disorder as alleged.

(5) That at the end of the proceedings when, I declared the Resolution carried by a large majority, a vote of thanks was proposed to the chair, which I briefly acknowledged and after which the meeting dispersed most peacefully.

Yours, etc.,

SYED ALI EL EDROOS.

Edroos House, Surat, Nov. 30.

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SURGEON AND HIS FEES

INTERESTING QUESTIONS OF PROFESSIONAL ETHICS.

SUIT IN S. C. COURT.

An interesting case in which the question of a Surgeon's fees and the basis on which it should be allowed, came on for hearing before his Honour Judge S. F. Billimoria, on Saturday last, in the Small Causes Court, Bombay. Major F. J. Porter, I.M.S. (retired), sued Mr. Naoroji R. Parukh for fees amounting to Rs. 750.

The defendant's infant child, a year and nine months old, suddenly took ill on the night of 8th August last with double hernia and consequent strangulation and the plaintiff was called upon to perform an operation at night in his surgical home at Napean Sea Road where the child was operated upon and detained for treatment until recovery. No terms had been settled by the parties and defendant offered to pay Rs. 100 only as fair and reasonable remuneration which the plaintiff refused to accept and filed this suit for Rs. 750 as for operation fees and other charges incurred in the nursing home.

The plaintiff was represented by Mr. Payne, while Mr. K. K. Suntoke appeared for the defendant.

After the defence was recorded, his Honour inquired of Major Porter the nature of the operation to which he replied that practically it was a case of three operations at one time, viz., releasing the strangulation, operating on the hernia and circumcision.

His Honour called for the plaintiff's feebook which he produced and remarked that for operations of this kind his Honour would find entries in which his fees varied from Rs. 150 to Rs. 750. Asked on what basis, the variation took place the plaintiff observed it all depended upon the position in life of the patient.

AN ESTABLISHED PRACTICE.

Plaintiff: If I had to charge your Honour I would make out a bill for Rs. 750, but if I had to operate upon (pointing to the Court Clerk) this gentleman I would charge Rs. 150. That is the established practice among Surgeons.

His Honour: That's the Socialist Doctrine of making the rich man pay for the poor.

Plaintiff: Unless this is done no Surgeon would be able to deal leniently with the poor class of patients, whom we often operate upon for small fees and sometimes without fees whatsoever.

Proceeding further the plaintiff remarked that it was not the non-payment of his fees he complained of so much as certain insinuations made against him in the correspondence.

Mr. Suntoke at this stage interposed with the remark that all trouble would have been saved if the fees had been settled beforehand.

His Honour: In emergent cases no one would like to discuss terms. A case of strangulation would at times leave very little margin of time for a discussion about fees. A good surgeon would at once take his knife in hand.

Mr. Suntoke: There are alarmists among Doctors as amongst Lawyers.

His Honour: How do you put down the ridiculous figure of Rs. 100. I quite agree with the Doctor that unless the rich man pays well, the poor man would be left in the streets. No surgeon who had a high regard for professional ethics would mention the question of fees in an emergency such as this.

His Honour then informally inquired of Colonel Jackson who was present in Court, as the plaintiff's witness, whether Rs. 750 was a proper fee to claim in this case to which he agreed.

His Honour: Do I understand the quantum of fees depends upon a man's position in life?

Colonel Jackson: Yes, it would. The time of an urgent operation would not be the right time for settling fees.

INSINUATIONS RESENTED.

Mr. Payne: Major Porter does not care for the amount. He resents the insinuations made in the correspondence and wants them to be withdrawn.

Mr. Suntoke: We have made no insinuations.

His Honour: There is an insinuation when you say that Dr. Kapadia hurried and hustled the patient into the plaintiff's nursing home. If Dr. Kapadia thought one surgeon was better than another, there was nothing wrong in his suggesting the plaintiff's name.

After some discussion his Honour remarked that the insinuation made in the correspondence was indiscreet and discourteous and ought not to have been made by the defendant's solicitors. The impression conveyed to anybody's mind would be that Dr. Kapadia had some particular interest in recommending the plaintiff. Recently his Honour had noticed a tendency on the part of solicitors to be unrestrained in their correspondence. It was a case of a small man running away with a big pen. It was simply a misuse of professional amenities. Judged by the fees previously received by the plaintiff from others he had no doubt that he would be entitled to recover the full amount. However in view of the defendant's position and the test laid down by the plaintiff he would pass a decree for Rs. 500 and costs.

Mr. Suntoke applied that the amount be allowed to be paid by instalments. The plaintiff consented remarking that all he wanted was the vindication of his professional reputation.

His Honour thereupon made the decree payable by Rs. 75 per month.

WONDERFUL FORETELLING

Send your time and date of birth or your star and age or note the time when you write the letter, you will be given a full reading of your life for one year to come, for One Rupee only.

Mr. Syed Mohamed, District Munsiff, Lucknow, writes on 10-9-17:—"Your Life Reading about me has turned out to be wonderfully accurate."

THE KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU

Chadavaram, Vizagapatam District.

"I do not for one moment wish to discountenance Self-Government for India as a national ideal. It is a perfectly legitimate agitation and has the warm sympathy of all moderate men."

—LORD HARDINGE.

INDIA'S CLAIM FOR HOME RULE.

HOME RULE or Self-Government for India is no longer a question of speculative politics but has come within the domain of necessary legislation. British merits as well as bureaucratic defects and the growing nationality in India have had their share in forcing upon Indians and on the British Democracy the conviction that nothing can be set right without a substantial and radical change in the principles of Indian Government. This conviction has been arrived at in the course of several years not by a few individuals here and there, not by men unknown to British reputation or unhonoured by the bureaucracy but in one array all India, Moslem and Hindu, Royalty and commonalty and the best mind of England entitled to speak on behalf of India make a united appeal for Home Rule or Self-Government subject to the Suzerainty of Great Britain as will be evident from the collection of the speeches, writings and declarations of the following men of mark in the political world brought together in this volume. The unquestionable conclusion that emerges out of the pronouncements thus made by such competent authorities points alike to the justice and expediency, nay, the inevitable necessity of granting Home Rule to the Indian people without further lapse of time. The publication will be of utmost interest to every student of Indian politics.

CONTENTS.

Dadabhai Naoroji.
Babu Surendranath Banerjea.
The Bishop of Madras.
Mrs. Annie Besant.
Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla.
L. A. Govindaragava Aiyar.
Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.
Hon. R. N. Mudholkar.
Hon. Pundit Jagat Narain.
Babu Ambikacharan Muzamdar.
Bal Gangadhar Tilak.
Hon. Mazar-ul-Haque.
Sir Dinshaw Petit.
Babu Bepin Chandra Pal.
Mr. Joseph Baptista.
Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru.
Hon. B. N. Sarma.
Mr. Jehangir Petit.
Hon. Pundia Madan Mohan Malaviya.
Hon. Nabiulla.
Hon. M. A. Jinnah.
Hon. Abdul Rasul.
Sir Rabindranath Tagore.
The Maharaja of Alwar.
The Maharaja of Bikanir.
The Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
Mr. Syed Wazir Hasan.
Lala Lajput Rai
Mr. Syed Hasan Imam.
Sir Krishna Gupta.
Sir S. P. Sinha.
Hon. Rajah of Mahmudabad.
Mr. Mahomed Ali.
Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Hussain Khan.
Sheik Mushir Hussain Kidwani.
Mr. J. S. Cotton.
Mr. E. S. Montagu.
Commander J. C. Wedgewood, M.P.
Dr. John Pollen, C.I.E.
Dr. V. H. Rutherford, M. P.
Mr. Sidney Webb.
Mr. Herbert Burrows.
Mr. S. H. Swinny.
H. E. Lord Chelmsford.
Justice Abdur Rahim.
Sir William Wedderburn.
Babu Arabinda Ghose.
Mr. V. P. Madhava Row.
Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P.
H. E. Lord Hardinge.
S. K. Ratcliffe.

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2. The Scheme of the Congress and Moslem League.
3. The Programme of the British Congress Committee.
4. The Aims of the Indian National Congress as expressed by the Indian National Congress.
5. Representative views of several Englishmen and Indians of all shades of opinion on Self-Government for India.

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THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

SANS FETE, SANS XMAS BAZAAR.

(By Our Special Representative.)

The Bombay Exhibition of Food and Household Requisites of Indian production remained open till mid-night yesterday (Sunday) but the Christmas Bazaar and the Side-shows were inanimate. Although there occurred a perceptible reduction in the attendance of visitors to the Town Hall, still crowds with a passion for buying were there. Vendors of varied stuffs did a "roaring business" in consequence. Their Excellencies were expected at the Town Hall at the end of divine service at the Cathedral, but Lord and Lady Willingdon were neither at the Cathedral nor at the Exhibition in the evening, and Police arrangements in their honour were accordingly invalided. All Bands were silent, the Wedgwood Club was obscured in darkness, and as the Refreshment stalls very properly respected the Sabbath, visitors to the Town Hall were obliged to eschew pleasure and set to business at the Exhibition which, with the side-shows and Christmas Bazaar will be in full swing again to-day, to-morrow and the day after.

THE EXHIBITS.

The man or woman who attempts to separate the wheat from the chaff at the Exhibition, must necessarily qualify for the gallows. It is all wheat and no chaff, that is to say, every article exhibited by 265 exhibitors is an admirable Indian product, and the Judges will have a tough job, on the day of judgment, in awarding gold, silver, and bronze, medals, and even certificates of merit to successful exhibitors. Presumably, all the stalls will be awarded gold medals not merely because exhibitors merit, but because exhibitors, through the instrumentality of the Exhibition, have made Indian products more widely known and have now minimised the difficulties of house-keeping for many here. There are no false pretences about the exhibits nor unjust claims to superiority over imported articles. Messrs. Polsons Ltd., (Coffee) the Peermahomed Glass works, the Delhi Biscuit Co. Ltd., the Chrome Leather Co., the Malabar Canneries Ltd., the Dacca Button Manufacturing Co., the Cossipore Sugar Works, Messrs. Mongini Bros, the Indian Cotton Oil Co., the South Indian Stores, Messrs. Framroze and Co., of Lotus Soap fame, the United Cigar factory of Dindugl the Perfect pottery Co., the Bengal Preserving Co., the Western India Glass works the Persia Fund Glass Works at Telegaon near Poona, the East Indian Chocolate Co., the Hind Candle Works, the Indian Dairy Supply Co., the Bombay Woollen Manufacturing Co., the Diana Soap Co., the Delhi flour Co., and the Indian Tea Industries, all bear evidence to the above fact. The different Mills and the many jails will, of course, come in for awards, if not for gold medals, let it be at least for certificates of Merit. Should a surplus of gold medals exist, we should primarily award the most polished one to the Peer-Mahomed Glass Works the enterprising proprietor of which is Mr. Dostmahomed Peermahomed, and the rest to demonstrators of exhibits in course of manufacture. Then there are the Bombay Brush Co., Willingdon Boys' Industrial Home (silk and cotton workers) Director of Commerce and Industry, Baroda, (silk and lacquer workers) David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory, Institute (cane workers) American-Marathi Mission (cane workers) and the Ahmedabad silk workers. But let us proceed from stall and see what is to be seen.

CHUTNEY.

Brushing aside cheese and monkey-nuts we come to that indispensable table delicacy known as chutney. Breathes there a man with soul so dead who never smacked his lips at the taste of Indian chutney? The best specimens of Bengal and Cashmere etc., are shown by M. Motilal Masalawala of Bhuleshwar, Bombay, and in no degree less appetising are the sweet sliced and hot mango, sweet Lucknow and Bengal chutnies exhibited by Daw Sen and Co., of Calcutta, who are additionally profuse with relishable specimens of gooseberry, pineapple, Bombay cut, Cashmere, tamarind, tomato and lime chutneys. The well-known firm Merwanjee Poonjajee of Mody Bay, Bombay, whose chutnies have been celebrated for the past half a century, have on exhibition a variety of chutnies. Bhikaji R. Joshi, Belgaum, Miss Maud Phillips of Abu Road, Messrs. V. S. Khalgatji of Belgaum, Raganath D. Joshi, Grant Road, Bombay, Kishari Mohan Law of Calcutta, R. M. Darowala and Sons, Berar and Central Provinces, the Bengal Canning Co., Calcutta, M. H. and Bros. Byculla, the Himalyan Perserving Co., Sreekissen Dutt and Co., Calcutta, M. A. Samad, Broadway, Madras, Mrs. H. D. Christian Chapraon Behar, are all well up to the mark in the manufacture and exhibition of chutney. As a matter of fact, an exclusive Exhibition of Indian chutneys would not have been half a bad idea, particularly as the Seva Sedan of Bombay, and Noormahomed Gulam Hussain of Ahmedabad have come to the front with delicious specimens.

CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

Smokers' requisites are usually embodied in gorgeously illustrated catalogues, or in puffy advertisements, but seldom in an exhibition catalogue, but in a modest way the United Cigar Co., of Dindigul have put a stall at the Exhibition containing some rare specimens of cigars. Smokers should be grateful to the United Cigar Co., for having introduced their cigars into Bombay. The firm specializes in Kings Special 6in. Lords 5in., "Allies Active Smoke 4½in. Officers and Porto 4in., British Armies Brave Smoke 3½in. Great Britain Man-o-war 3in., while its ordinary brands are numerous. Cigar boxes and Cigarette holders are thrown in. It is a pity that more specimens of the tumble bidee were not labelled Indian Cigarettes, included among smokers' requisites. ... has proved a stimulant to our ...dian troops at the front. But ...re no discrimination lies between a good and bad bidee, hence the omission at the Exhibition.

MATCHES, TOBACCO, SMOKERS SUNDRIES.

India has not hitherto put in a very just claim to distinction in the way of matches, but the exhibits of safety and pyrotecture matches (flour and star) by the Amrit match Factory of Bilaspur do ample credit to the country. Kalghatji and Co., of Belgaum are well to the front with samples of tobacco, amsol and biddees, and the Tondon scent manufacturing Co., of Farruckabad U. P. Show some very special varieties of tobacco, worthy of inspection and admiration. Greater encouragement to the manufacture of matches in India is imperative, if Japanese imports in this line are not to overrun the country a month hence. None but the blind can do without a match. It is amazing that India did not seriously consider the truth years ago, when sulphur matches of Indian make were alone in vogue, but are now apparently played out.

CATHOLIC HOUSING SOCIETY.

FOUNDATION STONE LAID.

The ceremony of laying the first foundation stone of the cottages of the Bombay Catholic Co. partnership Housing Society Ltd., was performed yesterday evening at Santa Cruz by his Grace the Archbishop of Damaun in presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen of the Catholic community. The Archbishop was assisted by several of the clergy. Mr. H. E. Pratt, the Commissioner Northern Division was among those present.

The Hon. Dr. C. Fernandez, the President of the Society in opening the proceedings said that the occasion which had brought them there ought to mark that day as a red letter day in the annals of Catholic progress in this presidency. He was not aware of any concerted attempt having been made among them to work out their own salvation in the matter of housing difficulties, daily more acute, until the Bombay Catholic Housing Society was started. After giving the history of the movement Mr. Fernandes said the object of the society was to provide modest cottages suited to Catholic requirements, at modest rentals and to make these cottages not merely acceptable residences but real homes with gardens, reasonable privacy and all the amenities of social life, and recreation.

The society had acquired by purchase 6¾ acres of land and the Government had placed at its disposal 5 acres more. Another six acres had been asked for by them and they hoped that that request too would be treated favourably. On completion of the scheme they would have a self-contained Colony on the most approved co-operative lines. An order had already been placed for six cottages and, as capital came in, the rest of the scheme would be taken on.

He appealed to all Catholics to join the society without delay. Competent authorities had pronounced the scheme to be financially sound and in its other aspects, quite practicable.

Mr. Fernandes then requested the Archbishop of Damaun to lay the first foundation stone of their cottages.

LAYING OF FOUNDATION STONE.

His Grace then laid the foundation stone, and he was presented with a silver trowel for the purpose.

Father Napolezim in replying on behalf of the Archbishop said that he was thankful to them for the honour they had done him in inviting him to perform the ceremony. He would always keep the trowel as a souvenir of the occasion. He hoped that more societies of the kind would come into being and build more bungalows and thus improve the condition of the Catholics.

A GRUESOME FIND.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF MAHOMEDAN.

Mr. A. R. King, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court yesterday, touching the death of a Mahomedan, name unknown, who was found lying dead between Rowli Hill and Samati Hill, Manji Malari, a labourer employed by the Improvement Trust and living at Rowli Hill, said the body of the deceased was discovered by him. It was on its back and a big stone was on it from the chin down to the thighs. There was blood near the neck and on the ground. One man could not have moved the stone and five or six men had to carry the stone. The legs of the deceased were found tied with a piece of cloth which had blood on it. Witness saw the body from the top of the hill at 6 a.m. The work people had left the place together the previous evening and none remained behind. He found the throat cut. He did not know that people gambled in the locality.

Dr. Arthur Powell, Police Surgeon, said death was due to the wound on the throat. Four ribs on the left side and three on the right were broken, and the liver was ruptured. These could have been caused by a heavy body falling or being dropped on the body.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

EXCISE ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

A Press note issued by the Government of Bombay states:—

The Governor in Council is desirous that non-official opinion of as representative a character as possible should be available on the Excise Advisory Committees. He accordingly directs that such committees shall in future consist of an equal number of official and non-official members. The Chairman of the Committee is further empowered to co-opt an additional non-official member from those classes of the community which do not regard drinking *per se* as a vice. This power may be exercised when the representation of those classes is not already sufficiently secured by the personnel of the other non-official members. This change will be brought into force as soon as possible.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

The first match of the Quadrangular cricket tournament commences to-day on cricket tournament commence to-day on take the field.

The Hindus.

(1) Mr. M. D. Pai (captain).
(2) Mr. D. B. Deodher.
(3) Mr. S. M. Joshi.
(4) Mr. P. Vithal.
(5) Mr. P. Ganpat.
(6) Mr. M. H. Chanda Rana.
(7) Mr. P. Shivram.
(8) Mr. S. M. Dalvi.
(9) Mr. G. P. Gaikwar.
(10) Mr. V. P. Mehta.
(11) Mr. V. V. Kantak.

The Mahomedans.

(1) Mr. M. H. Visram (captain) Bombay.
(2) Mr. Abdus Salam (Aligarh).
(3) Mr. C. A. Murad (Rander).
(4) Mr. Feroze Khan (Kashmere).
(5) Mr. Ferozuddin (Rawalpindi).
(6) Mr. K. A. Tambuwala (Bombay).
(7) Mr. Khan Mahomed Khan (Aligarh).
(8) Mirza Yusuf Beg (Poona).
(9) Mr. P. B. Erfani (Bombay).
(10) Syed Nazir Husain (Delhi).
(11) Mr. Saleh Mahomed Khan (Kashmere).

Play commences at 11 a.m.

MR. M. H. VISRAM.

Mr. M. H. Visram asks us to state that the statement in our issue of Saturday that he had played for the Zingari is incorrect. Mr. Visram has played for Staffordshire gents and many other teams in England.

A CRICKET SCORING BOOK.

Mr. P. N. Polishwala, the well-known local cricket writer, has just issued a revised and improved edition of his cricket scoring book. He published the first edition a couple of years ago and the demand for it was so great that it ran out of stock within a short space of time. The book was highly appreciated by the cricketing public and was patronized by several local Gymkhanas and Clubs. The revised edition retains most of the chief features of the original one and is in several respects even better. In view of its excellence and its nice get-up, Mr. Polishwala's "Polish Cricket Scoring Book" should command a very large sale. Though nicely bound in English satin cloth, it is moderately priced and can be had from K. Ida and Co. of Kalbadevi Road.

LAWN TENNIS.

POONA OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENTS,

The Poona Open Lawn Tennis Championship Tournaments held under the auspices of the Deccan Gymkhana and the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana, will commence on Tuesday, 25th instant, at 7-30 a.m. and are estimated to last for nine days.

There will be Championship Shields called "Raja Krishnasha, Chief of Javar. Shield," "Krishnarao Desai Shield" and "Dalvi Shield" for open singles, open doubles and Hindu doubles respectively. The entries will be closed on 20th December, 1917, and the draws will take place on 21st December, at 6 p.m. in the Deccan Gymkhana Pavilion. All applications for entries and fees should be forwarded to the Secretaries, Poona Open Lawn Tennis Championship Tournaments, Poona City.

MUNICIPALITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Whoever be the author of the editorial note in the issue of the "Times of India" of the 29th November 1917 on District Municipalities in Bombay Presidency, it is misleading, inasmuch as it conveys an impression that the Bombay Government have by the recent Resolution conceded the grant of two-thirds elective majority to all Municipalities even though their population falls short of 15,000. The whole attitude of Government on this question has been made perfectly clear by the Hon. Mr. Patel in his article published in the last issue of the "Bombay Political Reformer." He has proved by facts and figures that the so-called concession granted by the recent Resolution is no concession at all. On the contrary the effect of the Resolution is practically to veto the Resolution of the Legislative Council passed at its March meeting. If that Resolution had been given effect to, 67 municipalities would have been entitled to two-thirds elective majority. But the Resolution of Government is such that it will not be possible much less desirable for any of these municipalities to take advantage of it.—Yours, etc.

C. S. DEOLE,

December, 2.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION

Bombay, Dec 1.

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	5,626-4
Total up to date	24,16,68-08

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA:

Bombay, 30th Nov. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.982 Inches
Temperature of Air	78.2 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.7 "
Dew Point	67.2 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.695 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	6.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87.3 "
Minimum do.	71.3 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE.NNW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	141 Miles

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

The following casualties are announced:—

LONDON, Nov. 12.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut A P Boor, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut D T Douglas, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut H G Fluck, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut D L Munro, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut S A Richardson, Field Artillery.
Captain R J Scarbrough, Devons.
Lieut T O Taylor, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut H E Threlfall, Field Artillery
Second-Lieut T V W Wallace, Hampshires.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut A Ansell, Garrison Artillery.
Captain H S Armstrong, Norfolks.
Captain R D Baird, Rifle Brigade.
Captain C A Bill, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut S W Brothers, South Wales Borderers.
Rev. A W Brown, Chaplain.
Captain R R Brown, Horse Artillery
Lieut W D Canham, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut H S Crane, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut A B Cross, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut E Cumberlands, Norfolks.
Lieut J G Davis, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J G Downton, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut R T Elms, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R V Evans, Devons.
Lieut V N H Garden, Machinegun Corps.
Captain W C Gardiner, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut H R Geldart, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut D G C Gifford, Northamptons
Second-Lieut W C Glen, Essex.
Lieut H C Goldsmith, Suffolks.
Captain H W Gush, Medicals.
Lieut H F Half, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J C E Harding, Field Artillery.
Lieut F V Harris, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut L H Heellih, Machine-gun Corps.
Lieut L A C Helbert, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut L B H Hughes, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut T Laidman, Field Artillery.
Lieut A R McLeod, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut F W Mason, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H W Melson, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut E J Moore, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut G Osbaldston, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut F E Pallett, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut R T Partom, General List.
Second-Lieut F H Petrie, Norfolks.
Lieut G M Reed, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut E M Roper, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut R M Rycroft, Hampshires.
Lieut J A G Ryrie, North Staffords.
Captain N R Taitt, Bedfords.
Captain J P Walters, Dublins.
Lieut G H Walker, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut W K H Welbourne, Horse Artillery.
Second-Lieut A C Youdale, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut G de W Young, East Kents.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut G P Sponer, Royal Fusiliers.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut R J Bell, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut C W Jeffreys, Shropshires.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Captain R B Evans, Royal Scots.

MISSING BELIEVED WOUNDED.

Lieut G H Trose, Lancasters.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut W C Catherall, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut J R F Gubbin, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut D McLaurin, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut T B Fenwick, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut N J Taylor, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW INTERNED IN ROLLAND.

Second-Lieut J Frost, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut F L Smith, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW NOT MISSING.

Second-Lieut R A Craig, Royal Scots.

OFFICIAL CORRECTIONS.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut J C Story, Yorkshires should read Captain.
Second-Lieut R L Waller, Field Artillery, should read Captain.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut H P Sangster, Hampshires, should read wounded and missing:—H. P. S.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut G O Anderson, Gordons.
Second-Lieut T J Arnott, Gordons.
Second-Lieut A Brown, Gordons.
Second-Lieut C Critchlow, Manchesters.
Capt W H Curry, South Staffords.
Rev H Dickinson, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut A S Dobie, Gordons.
Capt M Graham, Gordons.
Second-Lieut T L Harling, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut W O Lancaster, Manchesters.
Rev C Langdon, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut M L Merville, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A C Michelin, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut L H Nicholls, Manchesters.
Capt W B Purvis, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut F W Starkey, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut G D Wallace, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut J E Yates, Flying Corps.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut H G Borain, Field Artillery.
Capt G E Chissell, Medicals.
Second-Lieut A E Holt, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut G Shippard, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J A Stephen, Border Regiment.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut W F Jelley, Yorkshires.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut E A Barclay Smith, Engineers.
Second-Lieut N G Barr, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut T F Bell, Labour Corps.
Capt P C Binns, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut E A Croll-Jones, Field Artillery.
Maor H S Dawson, Northumberlands.
Capt J H Fletcher, Medicals.
Second-Lieut P G Foster, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut L Garfitt, North Staffords.
Capt E T Halnan, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut T Hampton, Machine Gun Corps.
Major R W Hannah, Field Artillery.
Major G R Henniker-Gotley, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut E M Hewson, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut T H Hill, Garrison Artillery.
Capt T Hodgkinson, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut G R Hollins, Manchesters.
Capt G Hudson, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut H J Ivens, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C E Jones, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Capt R C Lyons, Field Artillery.
Capt T Lyon-Smith, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Macgregor Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut N P C Mellon, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut W L Moodie, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut V F Murdoch, Gordons.
Second-Lieut G C Omay, Field Artillery.
Capt E F Orgill, North Staffords.
Lieut E M Pearce, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H C Platt, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut R A Pomery, Labour Corps.
Second-Lieut H C Ralls, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut W J S Ranken, Machine Gun Corps.
Capt W Renwick, Gordons.
Lieut G G D Scott, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut S L Scovell, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F P Shuter, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut C J Sinclair, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J S Sparey, Field Artillery.
Lieut R H Stacpoole, Field Artillery.
Major P H Teesdale, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut R C Tottenham, Engineers.
Second-Lieut R L Waller, Field Artillery.
Lieut A Walsh, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut C R Weatherell, Field Artillery.
Major J Webster, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E J Wilshaw, Field Artillery
Second-Lieut T V D Worth, Manchesters.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut Barnidge, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut C Davidson, Gordons.
Second-Lieut J W Hyslop, Gordons.
Lieut F W S Teggart, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut M Valentine, West Surreys.

MISSING BELIEVED WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut C T Green, West Surreys.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut W A Cockett, Gordons.
Lieut S J Harbottle, Machine Gun Corps.

KILLED.

Capt R Abram, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut M Aldersey, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut E G Brimfield, Londons.
Second-Lieut W J Coppen, Londons.
Capt D B Dempster, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut P E Finnemore, Devons.
Second-Lieut R O Gladstone, Engineers.
Major H I Greig, Garrison Artillery.
Capt C J R Hurrell, Londons.
Second-Lieut W Inkpen, Border Regiment.
Capt C E Jupe, Devons.
Second-Lieut H C Lord, Devons.
Second-Lieut T J McDonnell, Northumberlands.
Capt R D Macrorie, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut D Mather, Manchesters.
Capt J Moore, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut J H Musker, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut J T Neilson, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut I S Paterson, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut E A Phillips, Berkshires.
Capt A J Scrivener, Londons.
Second-Lieut M Seymour-Isaacs, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut B C Smith, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut J O Smith, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut H L Weir, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut R T Wright, Sherwoods.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW KILLED.

Lieut G A G Wix, East Surreys.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt T J Catchpole, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut W E Coats, Royal Scots.
Lieut H C Hale, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut G Lockwood, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut J R Payne, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J F Simpson, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut W J Wyatt, Devons.

WOUNDED.

Lieut H G Amis, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut D V Anderson, Devons.
Second-Lieut W R Ashplant, Devons.
Capt F W Bacon, Essex.
Second-Lieut R Bedford, Devons.
Capt S L Bell, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut F W J Bradfield, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut C T Butler, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut W M Carmichael, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut H A Chaplin, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut J Collier, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut G S Cormack, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Capt J P Cregoe, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut C K R Dempster, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut A C Deverill, Londons.
Second-Lieut F N D D Digby, Cambridges.
Lieut F E Drake, Field Artillery.
Capt J Dunbar, Medicals.
Lieut A Dunlop, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut L L Evans, Devons.
Second-Lieut C M Fyson, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut J S Farleigh, Devons.
Second-Lieut N E Fasken, Devons.
Lieut C R Fenton, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut S H Fletcher, Field Artillery.
Capt J M Forsyth, Medicals.
Capt F W Girvan, Devons.
Second-Lieut B C M Goldie, Londons.
Second-Lieut W B Gostling, Londons.
Second-Lieut F W Gray, Leicesters.
Capt J B Greenshields, Royal Scots.
Lieut-Colonel W B Greenwell, Durhams.
Second-Lieut A F Grierson, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut P H Grimshaw, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut J Halley, Royal Scots.
Lieut T Haydock, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut G S Hayhow, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut S V Hedges, Norfolks.
Capt S S Horsley, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut C F James, Londons.
Second-Lieut H Johnson, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut H J Jones, Royal Scots
Capt L P M Jones, Londons.
Capt F P Joscelyne, Medicals.
Lieut A N Law, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut A H Lee, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut T W A Lorimer, Essex.
Second-Lieut J E Lyle, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut T F McDermott, Garrison Artillery.
Capt R A Marriott, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut G D Marsden, Cheshires.
Capt F J C Marshall, Devons.
Second-Lieut H E Mayfield, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut J M Melrose, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut W H Moore, Field Artillery.
Capt W C Mudford, North Hants.
Second-Lieut E H Perkins, Devons.
Second-Lieut G H Pinchin, Bedfords.
Capt M P Power, Medicals.
Second-Lieut J Preston, Cameronians.
Capt V R Price, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut H G W Ridout, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut E H Ryan, Essex.
Lieut E Samuel, Londons.
Capt A H Scott, Field Artillery.
Capt W S Scott, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut R L Sennett, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut N I Smith, Garrison Artillery
Second-Lieut R G Soper, Northumberlands.
Lieut R Sothcott, Essex.
Capt S J Street, Norfolks.
Capt D M Stewart, Royal Scots.
Capt J N Tomlinson, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W Tweddell, Durhams
Second-Lieut R B Wallace, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut G D Watson, Cameronians.
Capt E J Wilson, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut-Colonel F A Wynter, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut L Young, Royal Scots.

WOUNDED MISSING.

Second-Lieut A B Brock, Devons.
Second-Lieut A Monk, Devons.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW WOUNDED MISSING.

Second-Lieut A Stewart, Northumberlands.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieut T W Silk, Devons.

INDIAN CASUALTIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 29.

The following names of British officers appear in the Casualty List No. 547, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

Indian Army:—Lieut. T. Nevill.

WOUNDED.

Royal Engineers:—Lieut-Colonel H. De L. Pollard-Lowsley, Major F. H. Budden.
Leicestershires:—Acting Captain F. J. Diggins.
Indian Army:—Major R. De W. Waller.
I.A.R.O.:—Lieut. A. R. Waddams.

PRISONER OF WAR.

R.F.C.:—2nd-Lieut. G. R. Edwards.

DELHI, Nov. 30.

The following names of British officers appear in the Casualty List No. 548, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

I.A.R.O., Temporary Captain M. Gray-Smith.

DIED OF DISEASE.

R.E. Colonel (Temporary Brigadier-General) E.R.R.B. Stokes-Roberts.

(Continued from column 6.)

serve as a stimulus to the parents of the former to give their sons better education.

Thus if these two conditions are made the stepping stone to the entrance to the sanctum of the Military school we will get the proper class of boy going in for it who will be able to take his place in the army and to uphold the dignity of India.

If the Government of India do not establish a military school but select officers for British Commissions by nomination it is the duty of the leaders of Indian political opinion as well as the public organs of India to initiate a constitutional agitation till the Government think fit to establish such a school.

I thank you, Sir, for your kindness in giving me so much space in your valuable columns and I shall conclude with the hope that my humble words will draw the attention of the authorities.—Yours, etc.,

INDIAN OFFICER.

THE GRANT OF COMMISSIONS TO INDIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I hope you will favour me by granting space in your popular and widely read paper to the following few remarks anent the grant of Commissions to the Indians. All India is deeply grateful to Government for throwing open to Indians the attainment of H. M. the King's Commissions and for removing the "Color" bar from a line which must be the most important to every self-respecting country. Much of the success of the measure however, will depend upon how the scheme is actually worked out, and it is to be hoped that "the powers that be" will see to it that there is not a second fiasco like that which happened in the matter of the enlistment of Indians for the Indian Defence Force where the fault of the system was shoved on to the shoulders of the individual. I shall endeavour to place for the consideration of Government my humble views for what they are worth. First of all I will turn to the nine commissions already granted to Indians and then pass on to the expression of my views as to whom the Commissions should be granted in the future. The nine gentlemen to whom the grant of the King's Commissions was recently announced were "already" in possession of the King's Commissions. For the benefit of those to whom the subject may be new I may here mention that ordinarily there are only two kinds of Commissions in the Army viz. the King's Commissions as British Officers and the Viceroy's Commissions as Indian Officers. The fact that these nine gentlemen had the King's Commissions before now ought to have entitled them to "all" the rights and privileges enjoyed by British officers. But the recent announcement of Government seems to show that there was a differentiation between the Indians holding the King's Commission and the Englishmen holding the King's Commission. A reference to pre-war Army Lists (The Army List is not open to the public since the outbreak of the War) shows that the Imperial Cadet Corps Boys who had passed their final examination were given Commissions in the Native Indian Land Forces, a unit which never existed before the grant of the King's Commission to the Successful Cadet Corps boys, and which was created for their special "benefit" and consists "solely" of these 11 or 12 officers the only Indians who were fortunate or unfortunate enough to encroach upon the field of "vested interest" of the British officers. To a layman it appears that these "irregular," if one may be permitted to use that word, King's Commissions granted to Indians have now been regularized, a matter of bare justice to these gentlemen, who must have been fighting against great odds. However, if their disabilities are now completely removed and they are admitted to complete equality it is a matter of great rejoicing. It is to be hoped that these gentlemen will not be done out of their seniority by dating their "regular" Commissions from the 25th of August, 1917, instead of from the dates of their present appointment in the Native Indian Land Forces. The fact that the "Regular" Commissions given to these officers are in the same ranks as they were holding in the Native Indian Land Forces and are not in the rank of Second-Lieutenants, as is usual when new Commissions are given precludes the possibility of their Commissions being dated from 25th August, 1917, but still it is well to be on guard as Government has a great knack of "volte face" e. g. the announcement of Mr. Chamberlain in Parliament that Commissions will be given to Indians in the Indian Defence Force was construed by the Government of India to mean that the Viceroy's Commissions will be given to them. If this was the meaning of the then Secretary of State's announcement there was no need to make such an announcement at all as the grant of the Viceroy's Commission to Indians, whether in the Indian Defence Force or the Regular Army is no concession at all. As a matter of fact the Viceroy's Commission is given to Indians only and to no others. So I will again express my hope that the regular Commissions that are being given to these nine officers will be dated according to the dates of their "irregular" King's Commissions in the Native Indian Land Forces. It is also to be honed that the Government of India will now abolish the special unit, the Native Indian Land Forces, because to a layman it appears a farce to retain a unit which now will consist only of 2 or 3 officers and no men. One wonders why these 2 or 3 officers remaining in the Native Indian Land Force have been left out in the cold and not been given the regular British Commission. If they are unfit for it they have no place in the army at all and should be asked to resign. On the other hand if they are fit it is an injustice to them still to labour under disabilities while their brother officers have been admitted to a status of full equality. Will the Government vouchsafe an explanation on the subject? As under the Army Regulations these unfortunates are not permitted to ventilate their grievances it is the duty of the Indian public and the press to champion their cause.

Before leaving this first part of my remarks I would like to mention that in 13 years (the first King's Commissions were given in 1905, to the successful Cadet Corps boys) only 12 Indians have been able to win even the "irregular" King's Commission. I hope the Government will not be so niggardly in giving the "pucca" Commissions, otherwise India is not likely to take this great concession with a good grace. For the people to be really satisfied goodwill and good grace are necessary both in the giver as well as the receiver.

Now I will turn to the second part of my remarks.

Under what system is the grant of Commissions going to be made in the future? It can be done in one or two ways. (1) Suitable candidates could be nominated by Government and given Commissions and a posterior training could be given to them to fit them for their ranks and (2) A military school could be started on the lines of the military schools at Sandhurst and Woolwich and candidates could be given Commissions after passing a competitive examination. The latter of course is the only system that could ensure success. Unless education is made as strict a test as is the case with British officers themselves how on earth could the Indian British officers compete with the British officers? If Government, fall back on their favourite method of nomination the result will be that either the Government will have to rescind the concession in the future or they will have to allow the tone of the army to deteriorate, both equally deplorable results. Now taking for granted that a Military School will be started and the Commissions will be granted after passing the final examination let us consider who should be admitted to the School.

Is the Government going to make the school an open one for all to enter or is entrance to be by selection from aristocratic and fighting classes only?

To be a proper British officer both education and good breeding are necessary. The middle-class Indian is on the average a much better educated and more intelligent man than a scion of the aristocratic and fighting classes, while the latter can give the former points and a beating in the matter of martial spirit. What is really required is a happy fusion of the two. So that both the middle class Indian as well as the cadet of aristocratic families should be admitted to the school. To avoid a wild rush of the former for admission the school should be made fairly expensive say costing Rs. 200 per month to each candidate. Thus only the well-to-do man is a well-bred man too. He has had more opportunities of moving in good society and has usually received a good education.

On the other hand no one who has not passed the matriculation examination should be admitted to the School. This will avoid a wild rush of those sons of aristocratic and fighting classes who are under-educated and not fit to take their place in competition with the better educated middle class Indian. It will also

(Continued in Column 5).

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, December 3, 1917.

GOVERNMENT AND CONTRACTS.

We have no hesitation in saying that the mind of the Indian public in this city has been profoundly stirred by the sensation caused by the statements made by Mr. Karimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy before the Industrial Commission last week. It has been not less astonished by the attitude adopted by the Chairman of the Commission towards the grave complaints made by Mr. Karimbhoy of partiality shown towards certain European firms by Government in giving out contracts for Army supplies,—an attitude which it is still more astonishing to note was quietly acquiesced in by his Indian colleagues. Before commenting on the subject further, which we shall have to do at some length and in more than one article,—for the matter has been within our congnisance for a considerable time past and we have made exhaustive enquiries into it, so far as it lies in our power to do so,—we may dispose as briefly as possible of Sir Thomas Holland's precious contention that this was not a matter of public interest, that it did not concern the Commission and that it would be unfair and improper of the Commission to listen to such allegations and to allow them to be recorded without giving the officers concerned an opportunity of saying publicly what they had to say, and his pretension to dictate to the public press regarding their duties and responsibilities in a matter of this kind.

To take the last first, we may say at once that Sir Thomas Holland's pretension in this matter would be repudiated at once by any self-respecting journal or journalist. To begin with, the persons to whom he addressed his remarks are not those, as he should know, on whom the responsibility lies. They are there to report the proceedings of the Commission and they owe no duty to Sir Thomas Holland or anyone else but to those who employ them. The latter are quite capable of interpreting their responsibility without the intervention or admonitions of Sir Thomas Holland, who would be better employed in studying his own responsibility towards the public, as the president of a Commission which has been appointed to investigate the present status of Indian industries, the extent to which they are encouraged or discouraged by existing conditions and the means by which they can be expanded and encouraged in the future. That is not to be done by shabby attempts to burk the evidence of those who make inconvenient allegations against officials, by petulant complaints in regard to such a petty matter as the writing of a curt letter to the Secretary of the Commission,—as though anyone had anything to learn from officialdom in this country in the art of polite letter-writing!—and attempts to secure the suppression by the Press of a matter which, whatever he may think, we shall be able to show, before we have done, is one of immense interest to the public, involving the question of avoidable neglect of our soldiers at the front and enormous waste of public moneys. All these matters would have doubtless come out, had Mr. Karimbhoy's desire to place them fully before the public been acceded to, as it should have been, and a heavy responsibility lies upon Sir Thomas Holland and his colleagues in evading their full investigation. We cannot condemn too strongly the supine conduct of the Indian members of the Commission in this matter. We consider that they are guilty of shirking a duty which was insistently demanded of them, and, instead of succumbing in silence to the extraodinary rule of conduct laid down by the President, they should have resigned rather than have allowed themselves to be prevented from going as fully as possible into this matter.

One of the questions prepared for the witnesses by the Commissioners, as quoted by our special representative on Friday last, disposes at once of the pretence that this is a matter with which they have no concern. This question may be quoted again

> "With reference to the encouragement of Indian industries, have you any criticism to offer regarding the working of the present rules relating to the purchase of stores by Government Departments? Have you any changes to propose in the rules themselves?"

We do not mean to say that the existence of this question alone justifies the contention that this was a matter which the Commission should have gone into fully. On the contrary, it appears to us, on the face of it, that common sense and fairness and the very subject which the Commissioners have been set to investigate allow no alternative. But here we have the Commissioners themselves setting down the working of the "present rules relating to the purchase of Government stores" as a matter for investigation. It may be that some meticulous enquiry would show that the rules referred to are not related to the particular matter brought before the Commission by Mr. Karimbhoy. We do not know whether they are or not. But it is clear, from the question we have quoted, that there is nothing in principle or practice to prevent the Commission from going into this matter and that, on the contrary, it is one which by their own line of conduct, laid down by themselves, they were bound to investigate. As for the suggestion of unfairness to officials, with all the desire in the world to be polite, we can only characterise it as bunkum. Every day of the week allegations are being made in the courts, in the press and elsewhere which it is a public duty to make, if there are any grounds for them, and they may or may not involve hardship to those concerned, who may be able to advance a reasonable explanation or defence. But the public interest would go to the dogs and there would be an end of all law or justice, if we had to follow Sir Thomas Holland's novel principle that these things should be investigated in an *ex parte* fashion by officialdom itself or that the allegation should come after the defence. Has Sir Thomas Holland read the Mesopotamia Report? Whatever its mistakes and defects, if there is one thing which that Report makes clear, it is that Government itself cannot be trusted fairly and satisfactorily to investigate allegations against its own officers. In matters of public interest there is only one rule to follow and that is to have things dragged into the light of open day and investigations carried out in such a way that the public can be satisfied of the dangers to the public interest involved in carrying out these enquiries in camera or allowing public departments to investigate their own alleged misdemeanours or shortcomings. There is nothing to prevent a public body like the Industrial Commission from doing the fullest justice to any officials whose conduct may be impugned. There is no reason to suppose that the Government will not put every facility in their way, give them the fullest information in their possession and permit any officer who can throw light on the subject to appear before them. We hope that this will yet be done, but it cannot be done, of course, unless Mr. Karimbhoy himself is allowed to develop his case and is submitted to the ordeal of cross-examination, which he boldly invited.

In the meanwhile we propose, ourselves, to put the matter before the public in a way which, we hope, will make a public investigation of it absolutely imperative. We have no wish to prejudge the matter. But on the statements made by Mr. Karimbhoy to the Commission, and from information in our own possession,—the authenticity of which cannot be questioned,—to amplify it, we shall show that there is a case which bears a very grave aspect and which will have to be answered, unless the departments concerned are content to rest under a very grave stigma. The two most serious aspects of it are the inexplicable neglect shown towards the comfort of the men fighting for the Empire, by the failure of those responsible to take advantage of the facilities which lay at their doors, and the impropriety of the preferential treatment which has been accorded to certain firms, both in the matter of the quantity of orders with which they have been favoured and the higher prices which they have been paid as compared with their competitors—a practice which, as we have said, has involved the taxpayer in vast sums of extra expenditure, which will require very substantial explanation if it is to be justified. We shall deal with these matters in further detail to-morrow and the public may judge for itself that we have not described them in terms of exggeration.

SWITZERLAND AND THE GERMAN MENACE.

It may be confidently said that no non-belligerent country has acted with such strict neutrality as the little country of Switzerland. Yet the difficulty of her position has been universally recognised. Her geographical position has made her dependent on the goodwill of the belligerents, while it has also rendered her a possible prey to whichever nation chooses to forget all international and moral obligations, and to use her as stricken Belgium has been used by the Germans. The recent developments of the military situation have given rise to very strong rumours of a probable violation of her territory by one of the combatants, and the President has found it necessary to declare boldly that the force attempting to pass through Switzerland would have to fight against the fully mobilised Swiss army. It can never be said that the Swiss have not given timely warning to the belligerents that any infringement of the international law, as far as it relates to the violation of their nationality, will result in an armed opposition which must be a serious factor in any intended movement. There can be no doubt as to which of the belligerents have no thought of so violating another nation and the Swiss do not expect that at any time their army will be called on to prevent the passage of French, Italian, or British troops through their territory. Two years ago the new President, Mr. Schulthess, and the Swiss Foreign Minister made their attitude clear when the latter publicly stated: "Those who suppose us capable of allowing the Germans to pass on our territory without fighting them know neither the Swiss nor their six-hundred-years-old history." The possibility of a German advance has always been considered an event to be prepared for, and measures have been taken by the Government with this view, but up to the present the Germans have hesitated to commit a second blunder of the nature of that committed against Belgium. But if the German militarists persuaded the Kaiser that swift and certain victory lay through Switzerland, especially after their dramatic stroke in Italy, he would not hesitate, in view of the increasing internal difficulties in all his allied countries which are not in any way diminished by occasional successes.

Opinion varies considerably as to the value to Germany of any such move. There would, of course, be the danger of an exposure of a flank on the French and the Italian side, but the dislocation of the Italian forces through the recent move would probably prevent any serious danger from that side, and the German army would have only the right wing of the French army to deal with. An attack through Switzerland would strike into the very heart of France. For thirty miles the French frontier lies exposed to an attack south of Belfort, and the defence of this section, in addition to its already long line, would prove a serious strain on the French forces. These supported by the British and American troops would doubtless give the Germans a warm reception and prove there, as on other fields they can more than hold their own in the most difficult situations. But the main factor in the situation, as far as Germany is concerned, is the Swiss army which would put up a stiff fight if their neutrality were not respected. The Swiss Government has been impressed with this possibility from the beginning of the war and their preparations have been on a scale to leave no doubt as to their intentions in case of provocation. The Swiss Republic is defended by a national militia raised by universal service from its four million inhabitants. In normal times the training is slight, and as a fighting machine could scarcely be considered of much value. But we are informed that since the outbreak of the war the Swiss have maintained a large proportion of their first line under arms, so that their officers and men have had ample opportunity of learning their business. Large numbers of guns have been collected, and every preparation for defence in the matter of field fortifications has been made. Before the war the number of Swiss soldiers was estimated at about two hundred thousand, but the number now available is probably four hundred thousand men of all classes. An army of this size may sound small when compared with the great armies now in the field, but they would serve to give the Allies time to rearrange their plans to meet any new danger arising from the violation of the Swiss territory. The French would speedily form a line to block their advance, a net of field fortifications would hem in the path of the invader, and mighty strokes would be aimed at the flanks of the invading army by the French reserves. But apart from this it is doubtful if the Germans could get the men to carry out such a move, especially in view of the opposition they would meet with.

Whether a military move of this nature is contemplated or not, the Allies may be sure that the Swiss nation will be as one in their determination to prevent the passage of the German army. It is true that two-thirds of the Swiss are German-speaking, but no people are more loyal to their country, and they would entirely subordinate their racial predilections to the national welfare. They have no reason to feel gratitude to their northern neighbour for his actions in the war as far as they are concerned. At the time the German Government declared for unlimited submarining the Swiss Government made a dignified protest. "The Imperial Government cannot but recognise that the measures announced in the memorandum constitute a grave infringement of the right of peaceful trade, which, in conformity with the principles of international law, appertains to Switzerland as a neutral State." She has also had serious reason to complain of the deliberate breaking of faith in connection with the commercial agreements made with Germany since the outbreak of the war. Germany has driven hard bargains, and then has never tried to fulfil them. The Allies have confidence in the sincerity of the Swiss people, and their recent determined action in the case of a member of the Government who was implicated in some peace manoeuvres shows how desirous they are of respecting their neutrality.

Notes of the Day.

No Time for Puling.

It has become increasingly clear during the last few days that Lord Lansdowne's peace proposal is repugnant to responsible opinion in England. He has been emphatically repudiated by his own party and an official statement makes it clear that there is no sympathy with his suggestion in Government circles, and that the policy of the British Government remains as it has always been described by the present Prime Minister and his predecessor. In the meanwhile, the debate in the Reichstag does not offer any hope that the policy of Germany has changed either. The new Imperial Chancellor chooses this moment to boast of German victories in Italy and Russia. He vaguely describes Germany's war aims as the "realisation of national ideals,"—whether Germany's or other people's as well he does not say,—and "the safeguarding of territorial possessions," which may be meant to include the possessions acquired during the present war. Equally vague are the declarations of the representatives of the Centre, the Socialists and the Progressives. But from the Conservative group,—and it must always be remembered that the Junkerdom for which they stand is still the dominating and controlling party in Germany,—we find that conciliation is repudiated and that the "conquests must be utilised for Germany's safety, strength and free future." This is obviously not the time for puling peace talk, but for intimating to Germany that there can be no peace that does not rest upon restitution and compensation for those who have been wronged and tortured by German brigandage. Victory, as the French Premier said, remains the war aim of the Allies.

Great Britain and the Khalifate.

According to a Reuter's telegram which we published on Saturday Lord Robert Cecil stated in the House of Commons that since the war Russia had communicated with Great Britain regarding proposals that the Sultan of Turkey should no longer be recognised as the Khalif. It is not stated whether it was the Russia of the Tsar or of the Revolution which made these communications but it is safe to assme that it was the former. The suggestion, however, has not emanated from Russian sources alone. Several British publicists and statesmen have in the past endorsed it and that powerful influences were at work to secure Great Britain's agreement with such an indefensible and unjustifiable policy at one time is notorious. It is highly satisfactory, therefore, that the Imperial Government should have authoritatively reiterated that "Britain had never departed from the attitude that the question of the Khalifate was one for Moslem opinion alone to decide." Few questions have agitated the Moslem mind in this country and abroad so much as the future of the Khalifate, and, we have no doubt, that no announcement could be more welcome or satisfactory to them than this.

A Deplorable Blunder.

It would be difficult to find a more deplorable example of bureaucratic bungling than that shown by the refusal of the Home Department of the Government of India to accept the address of the All-India Moslem deputation because it contained a reference to the most burning grievance of the Mahomedan community at the present moment. A punctilious regard for the rules laid down in regard to the address to be presented to the Secretary of State will, of course, justify the objection to this clause in the Moslem address. But this is the first time that such punctilious propriety has manifested itself, judging by the nature of some of the addresses which have already been received. These have contained allusions to numerous questions which can hardly be said to come under the heading of constitutional reforms. What is so deplorable is, that this is obviously a case in which a little tact, if not latitude, was essentially demanded. The skies would not have fallen if the address had been received and read to the Viceroy and Mr. Montagu as it stood; in fact, no sort of conceivable harm could have been done to anyone. On the other hand, the invidious result of causing offence to the whole Mahomedan community, and adding to the discontent with which they are already actuated on this point, would have been avoided without detriment to anybody's prestige or safety. We have no doubt whatever that Mr. Montagu himself is quite blameless in this matter and that, had it rested with him alone, this deplorable blunder would not have been committed.

University Libraries.

It is said that till very recently with the exception, perhaps, of the University of Bombay, Indian universities, as a rule, did not recognise the importance of a well-equipped library. Even the college libraries remained for a long time "inadequate, badly arranged, and little used." The fact is that real "library work," as pointed out by Mr. C. Nagappa in his article on "The Place of the Library in a Modern University," in the current number of "The Mysore University Magazine," "as a substantial part of the undergraduate's course in India, has received very little recognition". University libraries in India are not, as observed by him, constituted or designed to have any active cultural programme of their own. In support of his plea for well equipped central university libraries he quotes the following noteworthy opinion of the Royal Commission on Education in London:—

"There would be good reason for maintaining a central university library, which should aim at supplementing the libraries in constituent colleges, university departments and schools, rather than duplicating them. Regulations should be adopted which would make the libraries in all constituent colleges, as well as the central library, available under suitable conditions for the use of all the students, whether attached to a constituent college or not, and in general it should be the policy of the university to make its books as easily accessible as possible."

Mr. Nagappa further maintains that the need for turning out trained librarians will be as apparent as that for turning out trained teachers if "public libraries in India are recognised as integral parts of public educational institutions".

STUBBORN FIGHT FOR GONNELIEU.

DESPERATE GERMAN ATTACK ON BOURLON WOOD.

SHATTERED BY VIGOROUS BRITISH REPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Dec. 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says yesterday's German attack was a big determined effort to cut our railway communications in two places, making our salient probably untenable, but the attempt definitely failed. The Germans retain some gains but not sufficient to exercise any tactical effect on the situation.

Our counter-attacks were so vigorously pressed home that the northern line was almost wholly restored, while in the south beyond occupying the village of Gonnelieu lying in the dip between two ridges, the Germans have little to show for their costly attack.

HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES.

They probably took some prisoners, but it is believed that such guns as had to be abandoned under pressure of the first rush were blown up, so our proud claim that the Germans have not taken a single gun intact since the beginning of the Somme offensive probably still holds good. Enemy losses are known to have been very heavy.

The southern attack was on a front of twelve thousand yards and apparently the enemy employed five assaulting divisions. By ten o'clock the enemy were well into Gouzeaucourt and at midday we delivered the counter-attack. By three in the afternoon the enemy had been thrown right back out of the village and we were again in possession of the higher ground and railway which are really important. Fighting is still in progress. We fought our way back through Gauche Wood to the very outskirts of Gonnelieu.

DESPERATE EFFORT TO RETAKE BOURLON WOOD.

The desperate effort to retake Bourlon Wood, which our airmen reported was at one time hard pressed, was finally broken up with heavy enemy losses from our intense artillery concentration. At one time yesterday it looked as if the enemy were gogoing to inflict a serious reverse upon us, but thanks to the extraordinary gallantry of the troops and the dogged tenacity with which they opposed the enemy at great odds, the enemy's success was very largely neutralised. The weather remains fine and the visibility good.

ENEMY RAIDERS DRIVEN OFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 2.

A British communiqué says, the enemy made no attempt last night to renew his principal attacks on the Cambrai battlefront. We successfully repulsed local attacks south-west of Vendhuile. The artillery was active in the Scarpe valley.

We drove off three attempted raids last night south-west of La Basseé and carried out two successful raids in the neighbourhood of Warneton.

STUBBORN BRITISH RESISTANCE.

MANY ENEMY PRISONERS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Dec. 2.

Last night's British communiqué says, reports from various sectors of the Cambrai battlefront with captured orders and objective maps enable the following account to be given of the battle which began yesterday morning and is still in progress. The enemy's intention was to deliver a simultaneous encircling attack with a large number of divisions and drive us out of positions gained on November 20th. General Von der Marwitz, commanding the second German Army, issued on the 29th the following order:—"The English are throwing into the fight countless tanks and on the 20th gained a victory near Cambrai. Their intention was to break through, but they did not succeed, thanks to the brilliant resistance of troops put into the line to check the advance. We are now going to turn their embryonic victory into a defeat by an encircling counterattack."

MAGNIFICENT DEFENCE OF BRITISH TROOPS.

Owing to the magnificent defence and stubborn resistance of the British troops the enemy's object was completely defeated. The enemy advanced in masses from Vendhuile to a point, two kilometres westward of Moeuvres endeavouring to break through by the weight of numbers. From Masnieres northward our positions are intact. Our artillery, rifle and machinegun fire inflicted very severe losses on the enemy where he temporarily broke through. He was caught by point blank fire of field artillery and was driven back by immediate counterattacks. The enemy forced his way into our lines on a considerable front southward of Crevecour, capturing a number of prisoners and reaching our gun positions in one place.

GONNELIEU AND ST QUENTIN SPUR RETAKEN.

Our reserves counterattacked and recaptured a great part of the ground and to-day retook Gonnelieu and St. Quentin spur south-ward of it. We took several hundred prisoners in these operations and many machineguns and inflicted heavy losses. The enemy in the afternoon repeated the attacks in the neighbourhood of Masnieres, Marcoing, Fontaine, Bourlon and Moeuvres. Present reports show that he has been completely repulsed.

BRITISH AIR ACTIVITY.

15 HOSTILE MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Dec. 2.

Last night's British communiqué dealing with aviation says, the clouds were at a height of two thousand feet yesterday but our aeroplanes continuously co-operated with other arms in counterattacks.

South-west of Cambrai, our artillery machines reported over two hundred enemy batteries and our bombing machines dropped over two hundred bombs on troops and transport in villages to the rear of the battle.

Our scouring machines fired over fifteen thousand machinegun rounds at troops and transport moving behind.

Fighting in air was very severe but resulted greatly in our favour. Fifteen hostile machines were brought down and three driven down. Seven of ours are missing.

BRITISH CAPTURES DURING NOVEMBER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Dec. 2.

We took during November 11,551 prisoners including 214 officers, also 138 guns including forty heavy guns, 303 machineguns, 64 trenchmortars and great quantities of engineering stores, ammunition and war material.

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.
Recd. 12 midnight, Dec. 2.

A German wireless communiqué says, new struggles have developed on the Cambrai battlefield. There has been a violent artillery work on both sides at Moelkapelle and northward of Gheluvelt.

ARTILLERY DUEL ON MEUSE,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 2.

A French communiqué says, the artillery duel increased on the right bank of the Meuse and in the Beaumont-Bois le Chaume sector, and was followed by violent attack on positions north of Bois des Fosses. The assailants were driven back after lively fighting and our line was entirely maintained.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Dec. 2.

A French communiqué says there were violent artillery actions in St. Quentin region south of Juvincourt. On the right of the Meuse we repulsed an enemy *coup de main* north-west of Bezonvaux.

INTENSE CANNONADING ON WHOLE ITALIAN FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 2.

An Italian communiqué says intense cannonading on the whole front continues.

U. S. AND ROUMANIA.

"DETERMINED TO CONTINUE TO ASSIST."

DR. WILSON'S MESSAGE TO KING OF ROUMANIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.
Recd. 12 midnight, Dec. 2.

President Wilson has telegraphed to the King of Roumania that the United States is determined to continue to assist Roumania struggling to preserve her freedom against German domination and to support Roumania after the war.

ROUMANIA AND PEACE.

RUMOURS NOT CONFIRMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 1.
Recd. 12 midnight, Dec. 2.

In the Reichstag von Kuelhmann, Foreign Minister, said that the rumours that Roumania had offered to negotiate peace were not confirmed. Speaking in the Reichstag on the forthcoming Russo-German peace pourparlers he said, Germany's policy in the matter would be guided by a firm but moderate statesmanship based upon facts. He spoke somewhat vaguely about the reorganisation of affairs in the East, fully taking into account the rights of nations to determine their own destinies, with a qualification that permanent and essential Russo-German interests must be safeguarded.

ENEMY'S HEART SEARCHING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 30.
Recd. 12 midnight, Dec. 2.

The "Lokal-Anzeiger" doubts whether the German jubilation at the Russian peace is justified owing to the instability of the Bolsheviks and the possibility of a Japanese invasion of Russia.

COMMANDER ON ROUMANIAN FRONT.

INVITED TO BECOME GENERALISSIMO

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.
Recd. 12 midnight Dec. 2.

A telegram to the "Daily Chronicle," from Petrograd says Dukhonin has invited Tcherbatcheff, commanding on the Roumanian front, to become the generalissimo.

DEMAND FOR COMPLETE PROVINCIAL AUTOUOMY.

BY CONFERENCE OF BENGAL LEADERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1.

A conference of representatives from Bengal districts was held here to-day to discuss the coming constitutional changes. More than one hundred delegates were present.

Mr. C. R. Dass, presiding, said that he had entertained the idea that if the European Association had accepted the joint scheme preposed by Mr. Curtis it might have been brought before the conference for consideration. Now that the European Association had rejected it, there was an end of the matter. He wanted that the first step in the progressive realisation of responsible government should be the transfer of full powers to the people so far as the provinces were concerned. Nothing less than complete provincial autonomy would satisfy educated Indians.

Resolutions demanding complete provincial autonomy, expressing layalty to Government, creation of a provincial militia, including army, navy and air service, were passed. A committee was appointed to draft a detached scheme on the lines of the resolutions adopted.

ITALIAN STAND ON THE BRENTA.

COALITION GOVERNMENT IN RUSSIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 1.

His Excellency the Viceroy has received the following telegram from the Secretary of State for India:—

The Italians have repulsed heavy Austrian attacks on their positions east of the river Brenta ten miles north of Bassano, and the enemy have been unable to make any further advance either in the mountains or on the lower Piave. French and British reinforcements are continually arriving.

The British position before Jerusalem remains unchanged.

A German force in East Africa of 110 Germans, 1,212 native soldiers, and 2,200 others retreating force, driven towards the Foouma river, is reported short of food and ammunition.

Russian extremists under Lenin have been unable to maintain themselves and a Coalition Government of advanced Socialists and anti-Leninites has been formed.

"SITUATION NOT IMPOSSIBLE."

PLENTY OF LOYAL TROOPS.

GEN. ILIESCU'S VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.
Recd. 12 midnight Dec. 2.

General Iliescu, head of Roumanian mission, in an interview said even at the worst the situation was not impossible There were plenty of loyal troops, cossacks and troops from the Ukraine besides those of Tcherbatcheff with which a centre of resistance could be established based on the Black Sea fleet.

The Russian forces in Armenia are being placed under the command of the British in Mesopotamia. Supplies could be maintained by the Siberian railwayguarded and worked by the Americans and from the Persian Gulf and Persia.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY:

LENIN TROTSKY AND MILIUKOFF ELECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Dec. 1.
Recd. 12 midnight, Dec. 2.

In the elections to the Constituent Assembly the Maximalists in Petrograd have polled 422,000 votes, cadets 247,000 and social revolutionaries 152,000. Lenin, Trotsky and Miliukoff have been elected.

Ex-ministers of the Provisional Government confined in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul offered to vote on condition that a military guard accompanied them to the polling station but were refused.

Cadets head the poll in several provincial towns.

BRITISH IN PALESTINE.

KILL FIFTY TURKS AND TAKE PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. (?) 2.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Dec. 2.

A Palestine communiqué says:—Since Tuesday evening the enemy carried out demonstrations along his front from five miles north-west of Jerusalem to the sea but did not affect our positions. We easily repulsed a strong attack at Nebisamwil. The Turks and the Germans again bombarded the Mosque of Prophet Samuel destroying a minaret. Forty of our men attacked the post of Nakrelauia with a garrison of one hundred and killed fifty Turks and took some prisoners.

AUSTRALIAN MOUNTED TROOPS.

TAKE 148 PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.
Recd. 12 midnight, Dec. 2.

A Palestine communiqué says, the enemy rushed our advanced works on Thursday night on the south bank of the Nahrauja, in the vicinity of Birket-el-Jamus, establishing himself close to our line.

The Australian mounted troops on Friday morning surrounded the detachment and took 148 prisoners. We took 306 prisoners at Beitur-el-Fokka on Friday.

TURKISH CHAMBER,

STATEMENT OF MINISTER OF WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Dec. 2.

In the Turkish Chamber the Minister of War declared that the Turkish defeat at Ramadieh had not influenced the general position. The Turkish army in Mesopotamia both materially and morally was able to do its duty. He admitted that the Turkish army in Palestine was obliged to retire a little in consequence of certain military requirements but affirmed that the position was safe.

LAST REMAINING GERMAN COLUMN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 2.

An East Africa communiqué says, General Northey's troops are concentrating westward of the Mohesi valley, co-operating in measures to deal with the last remaining German column, which is estimated at about two thousand rifles.

"OUR DAY" AT SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 1.

Preparations are in full swing to celebrate "Our Day" at Simla. There will be a Lucky Barrel on the Ridge, with numerous side-shows. A matinee at the Gaiety Theatre in the afternoon and a carnival in the evening. Her Majesty the Queen-Empress has graciously presented four prizes for the Lucky Barrell. The hill chiefs as also the local tradesmen have all contributed useful and valuable prizes in kind and cash. A cinema performance will also be held in aid of "Our Day." The day is expected to be a great success.

The Hon. Secretary to the "Our Day" Fund, Poona, acknowledges subscriptions to the tune of Rs. 6,977-10-0.

SIBERIA'S INDEPENDENCE.

ABOUT TO BE DECLARED.

MINISTERS ALREADY APPOINTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.
Recd. 12 midnight Dec. 2.

A telegram to the "Daily Mail" from Petrograd says, Siberia is about to declare its independence under the leadership of Potapin. Ministers have already been appointed and are constantly sitting in Omsk.

COTTON SPINNERS' WAGES.

EMPLOYERS' OFFER OF ADVANCE REFUSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Dec. 2.

Representatives of fifty thousand cotton spinners have refused employers' offer of ten per cent. advance in wages in December and further ten per cent. in March, insisting on an immediate increase of thirty-two and a half per cent.

COTTON SPINNERS' AMALGAMATION.

MEMBERS TO GIVE A WEEK'S NOTICE OF CEASING WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.
Recd. 12 midnight, Dec. 2.

The Executive Committee of the Operative Cotton Spinners' Amalgamation has given instructions to its members in all districts to tender one week's notice to cease work. All notices must be lodged in the course of the ensuing week.

The federation of master cotton spinners has conferred with the amalgamation of cardroom workers and has offered a further advance in wages additional to the immediate ten per cent. already offered, but the nature of the offer is not disclosed. The Conference has adjourned to consider the matter.

TEA SALES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Dec. 2.

The Tea Control Committee states that November sales were larger than anticipated early in the month, but the percentage was sixty-eight per cent. of normal supplies. This percentage was being distributed as rapidly as weights could be obtained and teas taken from bond.

BREAD RATIONING IN FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 1.
Recd. 12 midnight Dec. 2.

The Cabinet has decided to ration bread.

MR. TILAK AT AGRA.

THE CITY'S WELCOME.

(From a Correspondent.)

JHANSI, Nov. 30.

Mr. Tilak with the Hon. Mr. Khaparde and party on the way to Bombay were detained by the Agra public and led in procession to Bharasilal Dharmasala, Rajakimundi. The procession which was held by moonlight, passed through thoroughfares with band and music playing and the city aflame with lights like Dewali. Flowers were showered along the whole route. The procession lasted four hours, unprecedented enthusiasm being displayed in the city. Messrs. Tilak and Khaparde addressed a mass meeting of over ten thousand under the presidentship of Munshi Shankardayal, senior vakil, on Friday morning and were presented with three addresses. Mr. Tilak exhorted the audience to stand firm by the Joint Scheme and not be deceived by other ephimeral substitute schemes. He said Indians were in the thick of the fight. The party left for Chapada, Khandesh, tour and on the way were received enthusiastically at Gwalior and Jhansi.

LADY MESTON'S LUCKY BAG.

HER MAJESTY'S "OUR DAY" PRESENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Dec. 1.

Amongst the prizes presented by her Majesty the Queen-Empress in connection with "Our Day" celebrations in India five prizes will be included in Lady Meston's "Our Day" lucky bag. The prizes presented by her Majesty have been brought out to India by Mr. Montagu. The interest which her Majesty is taking in "Our Day" movement could not have been shown in a more practical manner. In order that everyone may have the chance of contributing to "Our Day" funds and securing one of these important prizes the honorary secretary of Lady Meston's lucky bag have decided to postpone the date of closing the sale of tickets for Lady Meston's lucky bag. Tickets will now be available up to 25th December and the drawing will take place on the 1st January.

BOMBAY AND THE CONGRESS.

DELEGATES TO ALL-INDIA COMMITTEE.

KEENLY CONTESTED ELECTION.

A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held last evening at the rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar presiding. The question of the Provincial Committee's share of contribution to the Congress Funds was considered. The discussion led to some observations on the conduct of the Secretaries in failing to realise subscriptions from members, and it was suggested by one of the members that the consideration of the question should be postponed so as to allow the Secretaries to offer a satisfactory explanation to the Committee. After further discussion, however, the proposal was agreed to, that each member should be called upon to make a contribution of Rs. 15 per head, so as to make up the Provincial share of contribution.

The election of members of the All-India Congress Committee for the ensuing year was afterwards taken up. The voting was very keen and the scrutiny of voting papers lasted for over two hours. There were as many as 71 candidates. But in not more than the case of 30 did the votes reach two digits, and people who obtained less than 40 votes had absolutely no chance of being elected. When the scrutiny was over, the following gentlemen with the number of votes mentioned against their names were declared elected:

	Votes.
Mr. M. K. Gandhi	83
Mr. B. G Tilak	80
Mr. G. M. Bhurgri	71
Mr. M. A. Jinnah	69
Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai	63
Mr. S. G. Banker	49
Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas	48
Mr. Umar Sobani	47
Mr. B. G. Horniman	46
Mr. R. P. Karandikar	45
Mr. R. P. Paranjpye	45
Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas	44
Mr. V. J. Patel	43
Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola	42
Mr. Abbas Tyebji	41

It will be seen that out of the 15, five are Mussalmans—quite a fair number, considering that the rules lay down that *as far as possible* one-fifth (or three) shall be Mahomedans. Messrs. Jinnah, Bhurgri, Gandhi, Tilak, Tyebji, Harchandrai and Paranjpye are re-elected, while the remaining eight are new members. There were two "tickets" out, one prepared by the so-called "moderate" party and the other by the Home Rule Leagues. One or two candidates, such as Mr. Gandhi, Mr. Tilak, Mr. Bhurgri and Mr. Jinnah received the votes of both the parties. The Home Rule ticket secured nine out of the 15 elected.

The meeting also considered the question of the election of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee, which according to the rules, should have taken place "as far as possible" before the end of last month. For various reasons, it could not be held in time and after some discussion and deliberation the matter was postponed until the 23rd instant, when a meeting will be held for electing the office-bearers and the Council of the Committee for the ensuing year.

SCARCITY OF SALT.

ACUTE SITUATION AT ALLAHABAD.

(From a Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 1.

Salt is selling here since yesterday evening at eight annas a seer. The price yesterday morning was six annas. At the beginning of November, it was ten and a half a seers to the rupee. Four months ago it was sixteen seers to the rupee. A considerably higher increase still is expected as no supplies are expected for some time to come. The people's sufferings are acute.

FAILURE OF CROPS IN KAIRA.

At a public meeting of cultivators of Kathlal and surrounding villages in Kaira District held at Kathlal last week, it was resolved to request the Bombay Government to pass orders directing the subordinate revenue officers to postpone the collection of land revenue in the district till the petition submitted to Government by the cultivators of the district for remission of land revenue in view of the serious failure of crops on account of excessive rain in the district, has been finally disposed of.

BOSE RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

We have received a further contribution of Rs. 10 towards the Bose Research Institute from Mr. Ratilal Lallubhai Desai in Memory of his late uncle Mr. Bhikabhai Haribhai Desai.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies visited the Queen Mary Technical School and the Willingdon Sports Club on Sunday afternoon.

Sir Thomas Holland has left Government House.

H. H. the Raj Saheb of Dharangadhra visited his Excellency on Saturday morning.

Her Highness the Maharani Saheba of Rajpipla visited her Excellency on Saturday morning.

Her Excellency distributed the prizes at the Y.M.C.A. All-India Sports on Saturday afternoon.

Their Excellencies visited the Exhibition and Fair after Dinner on Saturday.

BOMBAY'S YOUNG CITIZENS.

STUDENTS' FEDERATION FIRMLY ESTABLISHED.

MR. ARUNDALE'S CLOSING SPEECH.

The first convention of the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation resumed its sittings at the Madhav Bag, Bombay, on Saturday and Sunday. Mr. G. S. Arundale presiding.

A number of resolutions were passed, offering the Convention's most sincere and heartfelt loyalty to his Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor; and affirming the students' unwavering resolve to fit themselves to be worthy to share in the trials and triumphs of the Empire of which they are citizens; recording its sense of profound grief at the death of Mr. Dadabhai Nacroji, calling upon the students to do all in their power to ensure that all the different communities in India should live in brotherhood for the service of their common Motherland; recognising the undesirability of undergraduate students participating in active political propaganda but viewing with alarm the issue of the Goverment circular prohibiting students from attending political meetings, and appealing to the authorities to withdraw the same, thus enabling College students adequately to prepare for the wider citizenship by studying and understanding the forces of public opinion and sentiment which so largely influence and mould the environments in which the students live and move; appealing to the student community to encourage home-made industries even at a sacrifice; urging the adoption of the vernaculars in schools and ultimately in colleges as the principal media of instruction; condemning the practices of early marriage and dowry as both degrading to human nature and morally and physically debasing and appealing to the public to sweep these evils away; asking educational authorities to take steps immediately to give Indian students proper facilities for physical development in schools and colleges; congratulating Sir J. C. Bose, founder of the Bose Research Institute; appealing for early steps to provide suitable technical and industrial training; recording its emphatic disapproval of the rules in certain institutions whereby students are compelled to study faiths other than their own, declaring that the object of such compulsion was proselytisation and urging Government to withhold educational grants to institutions refusing to accept a conscience clause; praying the authorities to make primary education at an early date free and compulsory in the town and island of Bombay and as soon as practicable in other towns and districts; complaining of the inadequacy of accommodation in colleges and of inadequate hostel accommodation; placing on record its profound conviction that no real progress in any direction is possible in India until definite efforts are made to improve the position of the women of India and to provide for them ample and appropriate educational facilities; condemning the habit of smoking among students; recommending the restoration of Urdu to its former position in primary schools; recommending to the Government of Bombay to make Dev Nagri and Persian characters a compulsory course of instruction in aided private and public schools during primary education to promote a healthy national spirit throughout the presidency; urging upon Government the desirability of making the University company in the Indian Defence Force a permanent unit in the defence of India even after the war, in view of the many benefits resulting from military training; urging Indian leaders, in view of the exclusion of Indian boys from the Boy Scout Movement, to establish the Boy Scout Movement in India on a truly national basis; protesting against the proposal to lower the age for admission to the Indian Civil Service and urging the holding of I.C.S. examinations only in India; expressing its opinion that the time would soon come for the establishment of an All-India Students' Convention; requesting the University authorities to introduce the compartmental system in the degree examinations and to hold all University examinations every six months; and deploring the alienation of some of the principals of the colleges in Bombay and Poona from either the Federation or the Convention and requesting them to give their sympathy to the movement.

Addresses were delivered by Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, Professor D. K. Karve and Mr. Vibhakar.

The President said he was sorry to inform the Convention that Mr. B. G. Horniman, who was to have addressed them, was indisposed and consequently unable to come there that afternoon.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The President in his concluding address said the Convention had carried its work during the three days in a magnificent spirit and with moderation. The first Convention had entirely justified itself. He thanked the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya for providing most inspiring music during the three days and said Indian music ought to have the first place in their studies as in old Greece. He also thanked the Reception Committee and the Secretaries for the trouble they had taken. He further thanked Dr. H. Mann for coming to the Convention and said they were specially grateful to him for he was the only principal of a college that had done so. Other principals did not like to attend the Convention because perhaps he (Mr. Arundale) was in the chair and was a kind of a scare-crow or a scare principal as he had been interned once. But there was a great deal to be said for those who did not attend the Convention. and he sympathised with them and hoped they would attend the second Convention as he would not then be in the chair. He took this opportunity of thanking the Hon. Mr. Jinnah, who had been a great friend at the early beginning of the Federation. He was indebted to Mr. Jinnah a bit for his release. It seemed to have been the intention of certain powers to keep him (the speaker) and others interned until the end of the war. They were thankful to public opinion and especially to Mr. Jinnah for their release. He hoped the second Convention would be attended by Mahomedan and Parsi students in large numbers. He was delighted beyond expectations at what had taken place during the three days of the Convention. The Federation had now established itself beyond question and they were now sure of having a second Convention. This was due to the fact that they had conducted their proceedings most properly. They had proved themselves worthy young citizens.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the President.

PLAGUE

90 per cent. Cure guaranteed by Mixed Treatment (Serum-Injections and Antiseptic (Mixtures) if informed within 24 hours of the attack.

DR. P. S. GANLA, M. D.,

SERUM-THERAPIST.

Specialist in Consumption & Scrofula

BOMBAY No 8.

"INDIA BEFORE ALL."

The following is the Presidential Speech delivered by Mr. G. S. Arundale at the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation on the opening day:—

In addressing a gathering of students, it is only fitting I should, at the outset, speak with humble reverence of that great friend of you all, Mrs. Annie Besant. All she has been to me from youth upwards no words of mine can tell, and such power of service as I may possess I owe to her. In thus offering before you all my homage, I fulfil the obligation imposed in ancient days upon the shishya—that on suitable occasions he should testify to his Guru, laying at His feet all true work accomplished, all true service rendered.

Continuing, Mr. Arandale said throughout the world the younger generation in every Nation was face to face with a unique situation. He reviewed the marvellous changes of the world under the spell of the New Age and asked:—"And what of India? Is India outside the pale of Nations that have died to the old to be reborn in the new? Is India dead? Is there no new age for India? Has India no future for India's Youth to build? To such questions there can be but that historic answer—*circumspice*: look around you!"

India's greatest need at present is that the service of the Motherland should be uppermost in the minds of us all. The world is being born again, Nations are renewing their youth with the new elixir this terrible War has discovered for us. The new world shall be a world of young Nations, young in the New Age, young with a new hope, young with the vigour of a deeper and more spiritual life. Shall India drink of the elixir?

One fact arrests decay and ruin. One mighty force, mighty in its potentiality, though feeble in its immediate expression, shall save the world of to-day from beginning again in darkness and ignorance, as the world has had to begin again after the mighty civilisations of Rome. Greece, Egypt, Persia, had crumbled to the dust. The family is a miniature Nation. All that one longs for for the Motherland, one must strive to reproduce in miniature within the limits of your home. Indeed, the home is your first field for youthful statesmanship, your first practical school of politics, the beginning of experimental patriotism.

STUDENTS AND POLITICS.

Referring to the vexed question of students and politics, Mr. Arundale said:—

Here I would say a word as to the relation of students to politics. So far as chool sudents are concerned, their teachers should have sufficient acquaintance with the happenings of the outer world to guide them in the study and application of such political principles as may be suitable to their age and circumstance, thus helping to give a corporate spirit to the school, and possibly establishing channels whereby the life of the school may permeate its immediate surroundings. It has been rightly decreed that school-boys should not attend political meetings, although I am bound to say that in England no such restriction obtains—familiarity with politics possibly breeding a contempt for them. But the position is entirely different when we come to students of colleges. College students are on the threshold of the outer world, and its life should pass in panoramic view before them, not merely that they may learn to understand the nature of the forces that are playing in the world of men and women, but that the college may become an effective training ground for those qualities that will be needed later on. As in the school, the college must be instinct with the corporate spirit, and the true value of your attendance at political meetings consists in your effort to draw from the speeches of your leading men those essential principles of National life, which, in one form or another, are the foundation of the smaller units we know under the names home, school, college, village, town, province. It is, in general not your business as college students to act in the larger world, for you have not yet learned to apply these principles to your own smaller worlds. Your qualification for actively joining in the demand for Home Rule for India is largely dependent upon the nature of your efforts to make your college a living centre of helpfulness not only to yourselves but also to the town in which it is situate. Under existing circumstances, and with the present unfortunate spirit animating Indian education, this is exceedingly difficult; but I would urge you never to forget that as you do your duty to your college so shall you be able to do your duty to the outer world in after life. Hence, your attendance at political meetings is partly for the purpose of learning the kind of India that is being made for you to live in and to help, and partly that you may become inspired with those qualities and powers that have given your leaders their title to speak for the Motherland. Thus equipped, you will study more eagerly and more effectively, knowing what will ere long be demanded of you as active citizens of the larger world, and you will also strive to make the smaller citizenship of your college vitel with that quality of loving service upon which all true progress depends.

Mr. Arundale then touched the subject of the War and said the great War was not only a war against the form of rigid materialism represented by the Prussian military despotism seeking to impose its will upon the world. "It is a war against despotism everywhere, against despotism in England, in France, in Russia, in India."

HOME RULE AND SELF-RULE.

Mr. Arundale next referred to the Home Rule movement. Home Rule for India, said Mr. Arundale, means that, as a Nation, India must govern herself. Home Rule in the home, school and college, means that every member must learn to be self-disciplined. Home Rule for India means in fact: "all for the Motherland." Mr. Arundale counselled young India to practise self-control:—First rule yourselves. Remember that India asks from you strong, healthy bodies, so that you may work unceasingly in Her service. Your physical body, your emotional body, your mind body—all are servants of the Motherland, and you are their master. They must not be your servants for personal advantage at the expense of others, still less must you be their servant, for thus the Motherland loses both their service and yours; they are India's servants, and you hold them in trust for Her. A true Home Ruler takes regular exercise and keeps his body fit. This is your first and paramount duty. This is Home Rule as applied in part to yourself. In India, to-day, there are far too many so-called leaders, and far too few disciplined followers. We are crowds, not armies. See to it, young men, that you make armies, not crowds.

LOVE INDIA PASSIONATELY.

Love India passionately, my young friends. Love her first, love her beyond all else. Resolve that your lives shall, at this critical period of her history, be consecrated to her, dedicated to her, given to her freely. A New India is being born, and stalwarts are needed to see her through the early period of her rejuvenated life. Nelson, Drake, Eidney, Wellington, Alfred, Elizabeth, Bruce, Wallace—all are invoked to stir and strengthen pride of race and boldness to victory or to a death which is life. France has her Joan of Arc, Italy her Garibaldi, America her Washington. The noble dead are living again for the land they once loved and served, the land they still love and serve. Are we wrong to tell you that India, too, is fighting for her liberty, that the glorious company of India's Elder Brethren are even now watching over and inspiring those whose Dharma calls them to carve anew their country's destiny? Arjuna is with us, Padmini is with us; Akbar, Shivaji are with us. And we declare that the youth of India must be touched by their spirit of loving devotion to the Motherland.

India is rich in religion. Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, Zoroastrianism, Islam, Sikhism, Christianity, all are sheltered, all thrive, within her borders. In our ignorance we fight about forms, not yet knowing that though the forms be many the Spirit is one, not yet realising that the magnificence of India's greatness will some day be due to a diversity of faiths, a diversity of customs, a diversity of language; each, in its very diversity, testifying to the splendour of the Unity.

INDIA BEFORE ALL.

Concluding, he said:—It is said that the Germans have the cry: "Deutschland uber alles"—Germany above all. "India before all" is the cry for young India, for India is seeking out her devotees from every corner of the land, summoning them to her immediate service. Work for her wherever you are, for her service begins in the home, continues in school and college, in the profession, in trade, in public life. India is everywhere, and may thus be served everywhere; but the desire for personal advancement must, at this critical period, be subordinated to the advancement of a larger organism—the village, town, city, province, or in the case of our greater leaders, the country as a whole. I pray that new life may come to the youth of this great Presidency because of our meeting in this place. I pray that every member of this Conference may return to his home purified for India's service, for upon those who come to learn how better they may serve their Motherland will surely be poured the choicest blessings of the Elder Brethren of our race. I opened my address with reverent homage to one whom I regard as the mother of such power for service as in me lies. Let me close it by asking you to join me in deepest devotion to that mighty Motherland whose children we are, that blessed Mother India to whose service we humbly dedicate our lives.

EVENING COURSES IN COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS.

The decision to hold evening courses of study in commercial subjects at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics for the benefit of those engaged in business during the day will be welcomed by all who are precluded from gaining the advantages of such education owing to lack of time. The courses consist of 12 lectures on "Banking." on Monday evenings from 6 to 7 p.m., beginning from to-day; 12 lectures on "Statistical Data" on Tuesday evenings at the same hour beginning from to-morrow; and 12 lectures on "Some Aspects of Indian Economic Problems" on Thursday commencing from Thursday the December. These courses are given for the first time and we hope will be well attended. The fee of each course is Rs. 6 per term. We also invite attention to the free afternoon lectures on "The Geographical Factor in the Present War" to be delivered on Wednesdays' starting from the day after to-morrow, which should prove of a specially useful character.

MR C. V. MEHTA AND PRIMARY EDUCATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As your reports of and the comments in your leader on my speech at the Corporation Meeting regarding compulsory education in Bombay city do me injustice, I wish to state in brief what I actually said. I may say that my speech lasted over 20 minutes and was dismissed in your report within a short space.

Dr. Master moved an amendment appointing a Committee to report on the sources from which funds were to be raised for the Compulsory scheme. At my suggestion he altered the amendment and sent to the committee the whole report of the Schools Committee including the representation that was to be addressed to Government. I pointed out in my speech that the Hon. Mr. Patel had sent in a Bill to Government for introducing compulsion into Bombay City and that His Excellency had declined to give his sanction as it would have involved a charge on Provincial revenues in accordance with the provisions of the Bombay Municipal Act, Section 62, under which the Schools Committee wish to approach Government. I said that we had the proviso to Section 62. B to go upon, which provides that in case of a general change of policy on behalf of Government the Bombay Municipality would benefit to the same extent as other District Municipalities. In view of Mr. Patel's Bill and Government's assurance that there was nothing to prevent Municipalities from asking for a grant from Government. and that such applications would be considered on their merits, it was a matter for a Corporation Committee to consider in what manner to approach Government, especially as the report of the Schools Committee had taken no notice of the proviso to Section 62. Then, I said, that to a question, which a member pointedly put to Mr Setalvad as to how the funds were to be met. the only reply he gave was "let us wait till we get Government assistance." The Schools Committee have not gone into the question of how the funds are to be raised and I pointed out they were quite right in doing so as they were not a financial body. I distinctly pointed out that I was in favour of compulsion, that I thought the scheme of ten years was not satisfactory, that it should be done in five, and that I was not afraid of expense, even if we did not get Government assistance. We were not asked to give our sanction or approval to the scheme. For one thing there was the question of the age of compulsion which ought to be reduced to 11 from 12. There would be a consequent reduction in expense and pro tanto, in Government, share, if they agreed to contribute I also pointed out that in every small matter which involved even small expenditure we always obtained the views of the Commissioner and usually sent matters to committee which involved any considerable expenditure. My objection to Mr. Setalvad's resolution was purely one of procedure. In their report the Schools Committee say that a reply from Government should be awaited and the scheme "may then be adopted." I thought we should be in a far stronger position to move Government if we made up our minds and adopted the scheme and that we could only do so in Committee. and in order that there might be no delay and that we might address Government, before the new financial year when our new expenditure would be incurred I moved a Committee consisting of the principal members of the Schools Committee and members with financial experience with instructions to report within two months. I may add that both Sir Ibrahim and the Commissioner spoke after me.—Yours, etc.

CHUNILAL V. MEHTA.

Bombay, Dec. 2.

COLLEGES OF COMMERCE.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I am afraid that one passage in my memorandum on Colleges of Commerce which was submitted to the Industrial Commission is liable to be misunderstood.

The general level of clerical efficiency in Bombay, I there stated, is poor, since provisions for training are inadequate. Perhaps I ought to have made it plainer than I did that the Jejeebhoy Charitable Institution and Davar's College, of which I said that they successfully prepare for the chief commercial examinations, do their work admirably in every way within their respective spheres. My sole point was that two first-class institutions of this kind,—one moreover confined to poor Parsis—are not enough for a great commercial city.

I also regret that exigencies of space did not permit me to pay due tribute to the far-sighted pioneers of commercial education in India,—notably to Sir D. Wacha, Mr. P. N. Wadia, and Mr. K. S. Aiyar. I regret it the more, because amidst the hubbub of ephemeral issues, the services of men who contribute to advance a less showy though far more permanently important cause, are only too apt to be insufficiently appreciated.—Yours, etc.,

PERCY ANSTEY.

The Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.
1st December, 1917.

BIG PANTHER BAGGED.

The Medical officer in charge of the E. F. Allbless Leper Home, Trombay managed to bag a big panther measuring over 7ft. in length on the night of 28th October at Turma, near Belapur.

The next meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council will be held at Delhi on 6th February. Regulations to amend Arakan Hills Civil Justice Regulation of 1874 and Chin Hills Regulations of 1896 have been published in current issue of the "Gazette of India."

RESTRICTIONS ON MR. MONTAGU.

PROTEST FROM HYDERABAD (SIND) CITIZENS.

(From a Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Nov. 30.

At a largely attended and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Hyderabad (Sind) held yesterday evening, presided over by Mr. Gopaldas Jahamatmal, pleader, a resolution was unanimously passed condemning the restrictions on the freedom of action of Mr. Montagu, disapproving the Indo-European reform scheme and supporting the Congress-League scheme.

The resolution was moved by Mr. Santdas Mangharam, seconded by Rao Bahadur Hiranand Khemsingh and supported by Messrs. Noormahomed, Karamchand Gurmukhdas, Mathradas Ramchand and Jethmal Parasram. The first part of the resolution ran as follows:—"This meeting most strongly condemns the imposition of restrictions on the freedom of action of the Right Hon. E. S. Montagu, which not only prevents the people of India from according him a hearty reception, which they are anxious to give to a Minister of State of his broad sympathies and liberal view on Indian problems, but also wholly disables him from making a proper investigation of the questions of political reform in India and appreciating the depth and extent of the feeling behind the popular demands. The whole procedure adopted by the authorities has greatly detracted from the value of Mr. Montagu's visit."

The next part recorded the most unqualified disapproval of the reform proposals adopted by a handful of Europeans and Indians at Calcutta, hardly any of whom have any following in the country and emphatically declared that the adoption of these mischievous and most illusory proposals even in a modified form would result in the keennest and most widespread discontent leaving the Indian situation more serious and rendering Mr. Montagu's visit wholly infructious.

The third part once again reiterated emphatic support to the Congress-League scheme now submitted to Mr. Montagu, respectfully urging him to accord that scheme in its entirety his weighty recommendation in preference to any other scheme providing for lesser control of the Executive by people's representatives.

BENE-ISRAELS AND REFORMS

OPPOSED TO SEPARATE REPRESENTATIONS.

The following memorial has been sent to the Secretary of State by members of the Bene-Israel Community:—

We, the undersigned, members of the Bene-Israel Community beg to submmt, in the interests of our community, the following representation in connection with the constitutional changes in the administration of the country at present under consideration of the Government of India and the British Cabinet.

2. The scheme of reforms adopted by the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League has been before the country for some time past. This scheme has our entire approval and hearty support.

3. We would urge the granting of these reforms at an early date. We also pray that the same be granted liberally and generously, not as a reward for services rendered by our country, but as a recognition of our countrymen's fitness for a responsible share in the Government of this country after over a century of British rule, and also as a faithful fulfilment of promises made by British Sovereigns and Statesmen.

4. In connection with the question of communal representation, though we belong to a microscopically small community, the past history of our community in India, extending over the long period of two thousands years, has convinced us of the spirit of tolerance and fairness practised by those Indian communities who command the majority towards their numerically insignificant sister communities; and hence we are of opinion that the interests of small communities will not suffer in any way by a general representation as distinct from communal representations.

5. For a large community such as the Mahomedans, a separate representation may be necessary for a time, but we feel that smaller communities stand to lose by communal representation, inasmuch as they are marked out, and whatever special representation they may get, can never be very effective. The Jews in England are a minority, and yet they have never suffered for the want of communal representation. We are, therefore, of opinion that the principle of communal representation, if applied at all, should be limited to Mahomedans only.

6. On the other hand, if the principle of communal representation be extended to smaller communities, we beg to submit, that there should not be separate communal electorates. In place of communal electorates or Government nominations, we would recommend that communal representatives be co-opted by the representatives of the general electorate, which must then necessarily include all the persons with franchise irrespective of caste or community.

7. By giving a separate electorate to a community, the racial feeling is accentuated and the interest of the community is narrowed down to its own activities. Such communal elections do not foster the development of the Indian nation; they rather retard it. In our opinion these disadvantages of communal electorates can be overcome and communal representation secured, if considered necessary, by some such plan as we have submitted to you.

8. We feel sure, that a nation which has sacrificed so much for the liberty and freedom of small nations cannot but uphold the same principle in the case of a large nation.

9. We also feel that you, sir, whose co-religionists have suffered, for centuries in many Western countries, disabilities based on race and creed, cannot but sympathise with the just and legitimate aspirations of three hundred millions of your fellow subjects, whose disabilities are mainly based on creed, colour and race.—We beg to remain, etc.,

Shallom B. Israel.
D. J. Samson, L.C.E.
M. S. Ezekiel.
D. S. Erulkar, B.A., (Cantab.), Bart-at-Law.
Rahamim J. Ezekiel.
Abraham S. Erulkar, M.D., (London.)
Samuel S. Mazgawkar.
Jacob B. Israel. B.A.
I. J. Samson, B.A., LL.B.
Jacob E. Solomon, L. M. & S.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A PLANTER.

A TRAVANCORE TRAGEDY.

(From our Correspondent.)

TRIVANDRUM, Dec. 1.

The startling news of the alleged murder of Mr. Charles Brander, a planter, has reached here. The act was perpetrated on Wednesday by an Indian neighbour, who felt aggrieved at Mr. Brander's demand for his land. The man was threatened with compulsory eviction from his land, if he did not sell his land to Mr. Brander. On Wednesday when Mr. Brander was walking in his estate he was shot. Death was instantaneous. From the post-mortem examination held yesterday it was seen that he died of a gun-shot wound. On Thursday the Dewan, on receipt of the news ordered the District Magistrate and the European Police Commissioner to proceed to the spot to make the necessary enquiries.

The final report of the Police Commissioner has not been received yet, but so far there are no other particulars worth knowing.

Mr. Brander had large landed interests in tea and rubber planting and was returned by the South Travancore Planters' Association as their representative at the 10th session of the Travancore Popular Assembly held in 1914.

A MAN OF MANY ALIASES.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED SWINDLER AT KARACHI.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Dec. 1.

An interesting case of alleged cheating has been heard during the week by the Additional City Magistrate of Karachi. The accused is a native of Assam, speaks English fluently, and knows a number of other languages. He has been in Karachi for the last three months for some time in the employ of the Hindu medical officer in charge of Indian troops hospital, where he passed as a Hindu, but latterly unemployed.

It is alleged that the accused visited the complainant, a talior in the cantonment, a few days ago and introduced himself as a political prisoner. His story was that he was a Syed, his name being Syed Mulla Musa, and his father, a big jagirdar of several villages in Assam, that he himself was a Barrister-at-law, and had married two wives, one of whom was the daughter of the Nawab of Dacca, that at present he was interned at Karachi under the Defence of India Act, that his trial had been going on at Keamari, and that he was being defended by a European barrister instructed by Khan Saheb Abdul Rahman, Barrister-at-law. He further said that he was arrested by the C. I. D. at Madras about 2½ years ago when he was at a dinner party given in his honour by an influential Syed of that place. He managed to escape there, but was shot at and wounded. He was for over two years in Ahmednagar jail from where he was transferred to other places and before coming to Karachi he was in Lahore. He was only allowed to leave the internment camp here during the day. He visited Kalan, the complainant, daily for few days and impressed him with many stories of his influence and wealth. After he had won his confidence he began his swindling tactics. When arrested the man was in a second class compartment train for Hyderabad.

EAST KHANDESH DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

JALGAON, Nov. 30.

It is decided to hold the first sessions of the East Khandesh District Conference at Jalgaon on the 15th and 16th of December. A Reception Committee has been formed with Mr. Mhalas as chairman and R. S. Rupchand Motiram Sheth as vice-chairman, and Messrs. Sonalker, Bhide, Kolhatkar, G. L. Deshmukh N. D. V. Joshi and Anjaria N. Dixit as secretaries. All preparations are going on rapidly and it is hoped that the Conference would be a success.

ALL-INDIA BHATIA CONFERENCE.

The fourth session of the All-India Bhatia Conference will hold its sittings between the 24th and 26th instant, under the presidency of the Hon. Rao Saheb Kalyanji Morarji Thaker.

ALL-INDIA LADIES' DEPUTATION.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 2.

The All-India ladies Deputation will wait on Mr. Montagu and his Excellency the Viceroy at Madras on the 18th December. Mrs. Shamlal Nehru, Mrs. Hasrat Mohani and Mr. Mohamad Ali's mother have been selected to represent the United Provinces.

THE VOICE OF LIFE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

A large number of educated Indians including judges, lawyers, professors and teachers assembled this evening to witness the opening ceremony of Dr. J. C. Bose's Research Institute. The proceedings were in Bengalee. After the recital of the invocation "stotras" in Sanskrit, Dr. Bose blessed his students. In the course of his speech Sir J. C. Bose said:—

I dedicate to-day this Institute—not merely a Laboratory but a Temple. The power of physical methods applies for the establishment of that truth which can be realised directly through our senses, or through the vast expansion of the perceptive range by means of artificially created organs. We still gather the tremulous message when the note of the audible reaches the unheard. When human sight fails, we continue to explore the region of the invisible. The little that we can see is as nothing compared to the vastness of that which we canot. Out of the very imperfection of his senses man has built himself a raft of thought by which he makes daring adventures on the great seas of the Unknown. But there are other truths which will remain beyond even the super-sensitive methods known to science. For these we require faith, tested not in a few years but by an entire life. And a temple is erected as a fit memorial for the establishment of that truth for which faith was needed. The personal, yet general, truth and faith whose establishment this Institute commemorates is this: that when one dedicates himself wholly for a great object, the closed doors shall open, and the seemingly impossible will become possible for him.

Thirty-two years ago I chose teaching of science as my vocation. It was held that by its very peculiar constitution, the Indian mind would always turn away from the study of Nature to metaphysical speculations. Even had the capacity for inquiry and accurate observation been assumed present, there were no opportunities for their employment; there were no well-equipped laboratories nor skilled mechanicians. This was all too true. It is for man not to quarrel with circumstances but bravely accept them; and we belong to that race and dynasty who had accomplished great things with simple means.

FAILURE AND SUCCESS.

This day twenty-three years ago, I resolved that as far as the whole-hearted devotion and faith of one man counted, that would not be wanting, and within six months it came about that some of the most difficult problems connected with Electric Waves found their solution in my Laboratory, and received high appreciation from Lord Kelvin, Lord Rayleigh and other leading physicists. The Royal Society honoured me by publishing my discoveries and offering, of their own accord, an appropriation from the special Parliamentary Grant for the advancement of knowledge. That day the closed gates suddenly opened and I hoped that the torch that was then lighted would continue to burn brighter and brighter. But man's faith and hope required repeated testing. For five years after this the progress was uninterrupted; yet when the most generous and wide appreciation of my work had reached almost the hightest point there came a sudden and unexpected change.

LIVING AND NON-LIVING.

In the pursuit of my investigations I was unconsciously led into the border region of physics and physiology and was amazed to find boundary lines vanishing and points of contact emerge between the realms of the Living and Non-living. Inorganic matter was found anything but inert; it also was a thrill under the action of multitudinous forces that played on it. A universal reaction seemed to bring together metal, plant and animal under a common law. They all exhibited essentially the same phenomena of fatigue and depression, together with possibilities of recovery and of exaltation, yet also that of permanent irresponsiveness which is associated with death. I was filled with awe at this stupendous generalisation; and it was with great hope that I announced my results before the Royal Society,—results demonstrated by experiments. But the physiologists present advised me, after my address, to confine myself to physical investigations in which my success had been assured, rather than encroach on their preserve. I had thus unwittingly strayed into the domain of a new and unfamiliar caste system and so offended its etiquette. An unconscious theological bias was also present which confounds ignorance with faith. It is forgotten that He, who surrounded us with this everevolving mystery of creation, the ineffable wonder that lies hidden in the microcosm of the dust particle, enclosing within the intricacies of its atomic form all the mystery of the cos-

DIABETES

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mos, has also implanted in us the desire to question and understand. To the theological bias was added the misgivings about the inherent bent of the Indian mind towards mysticism and unchecked imagination. But in India this burning imagination which can extort new order out off a mass of apparently contradictory facts is also held in check by the habit of meditation. It is this restraint which confers the power to hold the mind in pursuit of truth, in infinite patience, to wait, and reconsider, to experimentally test and repeatedly verify.

It is but natural that there should be prejudice, even in science, against all innovations; and I was prepared to wait till the first incredulity could be overcome by further cumulative evidence. Unfortunately there were other incidents and misrepresentations which it was impossible to remove from this isolating distance. Thus no conditions could have been more desperately hopeless than those which confronted me for the next twelve years. It is necessary to make this brief reference to this period of my life; for one who would devote himself to the search of truth must realise that for him there awaits no easy life, but one of unending struggle. It is for him to cast his life as an offering, regarding gain and loss, success and failure, as one. Yet in my case this long persisting gloom was suddenly lifted. My scientific deputation in 1914, from the Government of India, gave the opportunity of giving demonstrations of my discoveries before the leading scientific societies of the world. This led to the acceptance of my theories and results, and the recognition of the importance of the Indian contribution to the advancement of the world's science. My own experience told me how heavy, sometimes even crushing, are the difficulties which confront an inquirer here in India; yet it made me stronger in my determination, that I shall make the path of those who are to follow me less arduous, and that India is never to relinquish what has been won for her after years of struggle.

THE TWO IDEALS.

What is it that India is to win and maintain? Can anything small or circumscribed ever satisfy the mind of India? Has her own history and the teaching of the past prepared her for some temporary and quite subordinate gain? There are at this moment two complementary and not antagonistic ideals before the country. India is drawn into the vortex of international competition. She has to become efficient in every way,—through spread of education, through performance of civic duties and responsibilities, through activities both industrial and commercial. Neglect of these essentials of national duty will imperil her very existence; and sufficient stimulus for these will be found in success and satisfaction of personal ambition.

But these alone do not ensure the life of a nation. Such material activities have brought in the West their fruit, in accession of power and wealth. There has been a feverish rush even in the realm of science, for exploiting applications of knowledge, not so often for saving as for destruction. In the absence of some power of restraint, civilisation is trembling in an unstable poise on the brink of ruin. Some complementary ideal there must be to save man from that mad rush which must end in disaster. He has followed the lure and excitement of some insatiable ambition, never pausing for a moment to think of the ultimate object for which success was to serve as a temporary incentive. He forgot that far more potent than competition was mutual help and co-operation in the scheme of life. And in this country through milleniums, there always have been some who, beyond the immediate and absorbing prize of the hour, sought for the realisation of the highest ideal of life—not through passive renunciation, but through active struggle. The weakling who has refused the conflict, having acquired nothing, has nothing to renounce. He alone who has striven and won, can enrich the world by giving away the fruits of his victorious experience. In India such examples of constant realisation of ideals through work have resulted in the formation of a continuous living tradition. And by her latent power of rejuvenescence she has readjusted herself through infinite transformations. Thus while the soul of Babylon and the Nile Valley have transmigrated, ours still remains vital and with capacity of absorbing what time has brought, and making it one with itself.

The ideal of giving, of enriching, in fine, of self-renunciation in response to the highest call of humanity is the other and complementary ideal. The motive power for this is not to be found in personal ambition but in the effacement of all littlenesses, and uprooting of that ignorance which regards anything as gain which is to be purchased at others' loss. This I know, that no vision of truth can come except in the absence of all sources of distraction, and when the mind has reached the point of rest.

Public life, and the various professions will be the appropriate spheres of activity for many aspiring young men. But for my disciples, I call on those very few, who, realising some inner call, will devote their whole life with strengthened character and determined purpose to take part in that infinite struggle to win knowledge for its own sake and see truth face to face.

ADVANCEMENT AND DIFFUSION OF KNOWLEDGE.

The work already carried out in my laboratory on the response of matter, and the unexpected revelations in plant life, foreshadowing the wonders of the highest animal life, have opened out very extended regions of inquiry in Physics, in Physiology, in Medicine, in Agriculture and even in Psychology. Problems, hitherto regarded as insoluble, have now been brought within the sphere of experimental investigation. These inquiries are obviously more extensive than those customary either among physicists or physiologists, since demanding interests and aptitudes hitherto more or less divided between them. In the study of Nature, there is a necessity of the dual view point, this alternating yet rhythmically unified inter-action of biological thought with physical studies, and physical thought with biological studies. The future worker with his freshened grasp of physics, his fuller conception of the inorganic world, as indeed thrilling with "the promise and potency of life" will redouble his former energies of work and thought. Thus he will be in a position to winnow the old knowledge with finer seives, to research it with new enthusiasm and subtler instruments. And thus with thought and toil and time he may hope to bring fresher views into the old problems. His handling of these will be at once more vital and more kinetic, more comprehensive and unified.

The further and fuller investigation of the many and ever-opening problems of the nascent science which includes both Life and Non-Life are among the main purposes of the Institute I am opening to-day; in these fields I am already fortunate in having a devoted band of disciples, whom I have been training for the last ten years. Their number is very limited, but means may perhaps be forthcoming in the future to increase them. An enlarging field of young ability may thus be available, from which will emerge, with time and labour, individual originality of research, productive invention and some day even creative genius.

But high success is not to be obtained without corresponding experimental exactitude, and this is needed to-day more than ever, and to-morrow yet more again. Hence the long battery of super-sensitive instruments and apparatus, designed here, which stand before you in their cases in our entrance hall. They will tell you of the protracted struggle to get behind the deceptive seeming into the reality that remained unseen;—of the continuous toil and persistence and of ingenuity called forth for overcoming human limitations. In these directions through the ever-increasing ingenuity of device for advancing science, I see at no distant future an advance of skill and of invention among our workers; and if this skill be assured, practical applications will not fail to follow in many fields of human activity.

The advance of science is the principal object of this Institute and also the diffusion of knowledge. We are here in the largest of all the many chambers of this House of Knowledge—its Lecture Room. In adding this feature, and on a scale hitherto unprecedented in a Research Institute, I have sought permanently to associate the advancement of knowledge with the widest possible civic and public diffusion of it; and this without any academic limitations, henceforth to all races and languages, to both men and women alike, and for all time coming.

The lectures given here will not be mere repetitions of second-hand knowledge. They will announce, to an audience of some fifteen hundred people, the new discoveries made here, which will be demonstrated for the first time before the public. We shall thus maintain continuously the highest aim of a great Seat of Learning by taking active part in the advancement and diffusion of knowledge. Through the regular publication of the Transactions of the Institute, these Indian contributions will reach the whole world. The discoveries made will thus become public property. No patents will ever be taken. The spirit of our national culture demands that we should for ever be free from the desecration of utilising knowledge for personal gain. Besides the regular staff there will be a selected number of scholars, who by their work have shown special aptitude, and who would devote their whole life to the pursuit of research. They will require personal training and their number must necessarily be limited. But it is not the quantity but quality that is of essential importance.

It is my further wish, that as far as the limited accommodation would permit, the facilities of this Institute should be available to workers from all countries. In this I am attempting to carry out the traditions of my country, which so far back as twenty-five centuries ago, welcomed all scholars from different parts of the world, within the precincts of its ancient seats of learning, at Nalanda and at Taxilla.

THE SURGE OF LIFE.

With this widened outlook, we shall not only maintain the highest traditions of the past but also serve the world in nobler ways.

We shall be at one with it in feeling the common surgings of life, the common love for the good, the true and the beautiful. In this Institute, this Study and Garden of Life, the clai of art has not been forgotten, for the artist has been working with us, from foundation to pinnacle, and from floor to ceiling of this very Hall. And beyond that arch, the Laboratory merges imperceptibly into the garden, which is the true laboratory for the study of Life. There the creepers, the plants and the trees are played upon by their natural environments,—sunlight and wind, and the chill at midnight under the vault of starry space. There are other surroundings also, where they will be subjected to chromatic action of different lights, to invisible rays, to electrified ground or thunder-charged atmosphere. Everywhere they will transcribe in their own script the history of their experience. From his lofty point of observation, sheltered by the trees, the student will watch this panorama of life. Isolated from all distractions, he will learn to attune himself with Nature; the obscuring veil will be lifted and he will gradually come to see how community throughout the great ocean of life outweighs apparent dissimilarity. Out of discord he will realise the great harmony.

THE OUTLOOK.

These are the dreams that wove a network round my wakeful life for many years past. The outlook is endless, for the goal is at infinity. The realisation cannot be through one life or one fortune but through

(Continued on page 10.)

Extended to Dec. 5th.

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THE VOICE OF LIFE.

(Continued from page 9.)

the co-operation of many lives and many fortunes. The possibility of a fuller expansion will depend on very large Endowments. But a beginning must be made, and this is the genesis of the foundation of this Institute. I came with nothing and shall return as I came; if something is accomplished in the interval, that would indeed be a privilege. What I have I will offer, and one who had shared with me the struggles and hardships that had to be faced, has wished to bequeath all that is hers for the same object. In all my struggling efforts I have not bee altogether solitary; while the world doubted, there had been a few, now in the City of Silence, who never wavered in their trust.

Till a few weeks ago it seemed that I should have to look to the future for securing the necessary expansion of scope and for permanence of the Institute. But response being awakened in answer to the need. The Government have most generously intimated their desire to sanction grants towards placing the Institute on a permanent basis, the extent of which will be proportionate to the public interest in this national undertaking. Out of many who would feel an interest in securing adequate Endowment, the very first donations have come from two of the merchant princes of Bombay, to whom I had been personally unknown.

A note that touched me deeply came from some girl-students of the Western Province, enclosing their little contribution "for the service of our common mother-land". It is only the instinctive mother-heart that can truly realise the bond that draws together the nurslings of the common homeland. There can be no real misgiving for the future when at the country's call man offers the strength of his life and woman her active devotion; she most of all, who has the greater insight and larger faith because of her life of austerity and self-abnegation.

Even a solitary wayfarer in the Himalayas has remembered to send me a message of cheer and good hope. What is it that has bridged over the distance and blotted out all differences? That I will come gradually to know; till then it will remain enshrined as a feeling. And I go forward to my appointed task, undismayed by difficulties, companioned by the kind thoughts of my well-wishers, both far and near.

INDIA'S SPECIAL APTITUDES IN CONTRIBUTION TO SCIENCE.

The excessive specialisation of modern science in the West has led to the danger of losing sight of the fundamental fact that there can be but one truth, one science which includes all the branches of knowledge. How chaotic appear the happenings in Nature! Is Nature a Cosmos, in which the human mind is some day to realise the uniform march of sequence, order and law? India through her habit of mind is peculiarly fitted to realise the idea of unity, and to see in the phenomenal world an orderly universe. This trend of thought led me unconsciously to the dividing frontiers of different science and shaped the course of my work in its constant alternations between the theoretical and the practical, from the investigation of the inorganic world to that of organised life and its multifarious activities of growth, of movement, and even of sensation. On looking over a hundred and fifty different lines of investigations carried on during the last twenty-three years, I now discover in them a natural sequence. The study of Electric Waves led to the devising of methods for the production of the shortest electric waves known and these bridged over the gulf between visible and invisible light; from this followed accurate investigation on the optical properties of invisible waves, the determination of the refractive powers of various opaque substances, the discovery of effect of air film on total reflection and the polarising properties of strained rocks and of electric tourmalines. The invention of a new type of self-recovering electric receiver made of galena was the fore-runner of application of crystal detectors for extending the range of wireless signals. In physical chemistry the detection of molecular change in matter under electric stimulation, led to a new theory of photographic action. The fruitful theory of stereo-chemistry was strengthened by the production of two kinds of artificial molecules, which like the two kinds of sugar, rotated the polarised electric wave either to the right or to the left. Again the 'fatigue' of my receivers led to the discovery of universal sensitiveness inherent in matter as shown by its electric response. It was next possible to study this response in its modification under changing environment, of which its exaltation under stimulants and its abolition under poisons are among the most astonishing outward manifestations. And as a single example of the many applications of this fruitful discovery, the characteristics of an artificial retina gave a clue to the unexpected discovery of "binocular alternation of vision" in man;—each eye thus supplements its fellow by turns, instead of acting as a continuously yoked pair, as hitherto believed.

PLANT LIFE AND ANIMAL LIFE.

In natural sequence to the investigation of the response in 'inorganic' matter, has followed a prolonged study of the activities of plant-life as compared with the corresponding functioning of animal life. But since plants for the most part seem motionless and passive, and are indeed limited in their range of movement, special apparatus of extreme delicacy had to be invented, which should magnify the tremor of excitation and also measure the perception period of a plant to a thousandth part of a second. Ultra-microscopic movements were measured and recorded; the length measured being often smaller than a fraction of a single wave-length of light. The secret of plant life was thus for the first time revealed by the autographs of the plant itself. This evidence of the plant's own script removed the longstanding error which divided the vegetable world into sensitive and insensitive. The remarkable performance of the Praying Palm Tree of Faridpore, which bows, as if to prostrate itself, every evening, is only one of the latest instances which show that the supposed insensibility of plants and still more of rigid trees is to be ascribed to wrong theory and defective observations. My investigations show that all plants, even the trees, are fully alive to changes of environment; they respond visibly to all stimuli, even to the slight fluctuations of light caused by a drifting cloud. This series of investigations has completely established the fundamental identity of life-reactions in plant and animal, as seen in a similar periodic insensibility in both, corresponding to what we call sleep; as seen in the death-spasm, which takes place in the plant as in the animal. This unity in organic life is also exhibited in that spontaneous pulsation which in the animal is heart-beat; it appears in the identical effects of stimulants, anaesthetics and of poisons in vegetable and animal tissues. This physiological identity in the effect of drugs is regarded by leading physicians as of great significance in the scientific advance of Medicine; since here we have a means of testing the effect of drugs under conditions far simpler than those presented by the patient, far subtler too, as well as more humane than those of experiments on animals.

Growth of plants and its variations under different treatment is instantly recorded by my Crescograph. Authorities expect this method of investigation will advance practical agriculture; since for the first time we are able to analyse and study separately the conditions which modify the rate of growth. Experiments which would have taken months and their results vitiated by unknown changes, can now be carried out in a few minutes.

Returning to pure science, no phenomena in plant life are so extremely varied or have yet been more incapable of generalisation than the "tropic" movements, such as the twining of tendrils, the heliotropic movements of some towards and of others away from light, and the opposite geotropic movements of the root and shoot in the direction of gravitation or away from it. My latest investigations recently communicated to the Royal Society have established a single fundamental reaction which underlies all these effects so extremely diverse.

Finally, I may say a word of that other new and unexpected chapter which is opening out from my demonstration of nervous impulse in plants. The speed with which the nervous impulse courses through the plant has been determined; its nervous excitability and the variation of that excitability have likewise been measured. The nervous impulse in plant and in man is found exalted or inhibited under identical conditions. We may even follow this parallelism in what may seem extreme cases. A plant carefully protected under glass from outside shocks, looks sleek and flourishing; but its higher nervous function is then found to be atrophied. But when a succession of blows is rained on this effete and bloated specimen, the shocks themselves create nervous channels and arouse anew the deteriorated nature. And is it not shocks of adversity, and not cotton-wool protection, that evolve true manhood?

A question long perplexing physiologists and psychologists alike is that concerned with the great mystery that underlies memory. But now through certain experiments I have carried out, it is possible to trace "memory impressions" backwards even in inorganic matter, such latent impressions being capable of subsequent revival. Again the tone of our sensation is determined by the intensity of nervous excitation that reaches the central perceiving organ. It would theoretically be possible to change the tone or quality of our sensation, if means could be discovered by which the nervous impulse would become modified during transit. Investigation on nervous impulse in plants has led to the discovery of a controlling method, which was found equally effective in regard to the nervous impulse in animals.

Thus the lines of physics, of physiology and of psychology converge and meet. And here will assemble those who would seek oneness amidst the manifold. Here it is that the genius of India should find its true blossoming.

The thrill in matter, the throb of life, the pulse of growth, the impulse coursing through the nerve and the resulting sensations, how diverse are these and yet how unified! How strange it is that the tremor of excitation in nervous matter should not merely be transmitted but transmuted and reflected like the image on a mirror, from a different plane of life, in sensation and in affection, in thought and in emotion. Of these which is more real, the material body or the image which is independent of it? Which of these is undecaying, and which of these is beyond the reach of death?

It was a woman in the Vedic times, who when asked to take the choice of the wealth that would be hers for the asking, inquired whether that would win for her deathlessness. What would she do with it, if it did not raise her above death? This has always been the cry of the soul of India, not for addition of material bondage but to work out through struggle her self-chosen destiny and win immortality. Many a nation had risen in the past and won the empire of the world. A few buried fragments are all that remain as memorial of the great dynasties that wielded the temporal power. There is, however, another element which finds its incarnation in matter, yet transcends its transmutation and apparent destruction: that is the burning flame born of thought which has been handed down through fleeting generations.

Not in matter, but in thought, not in possessions or even in attainments but in ideals, are to be found the seed of immortality. Not through material acquisition but in generous diffusion of ideas and ideals can the true empire of humanity be established. Thus to Asoka to whom belonged this vast empire, bounded by the inviolate seas, after he had tried to ransom the world by giving away to the utmost, there came a time when he had nothing more to give, except one half of an *Amlaki* fruit. This was his last possession and his anguished cry was that possession and his anguished cry was that since he had nothing more to give, let the half of the *Amlaki* be accepted as his final gift.

Asoka's emblem of the *Amlaki* will be seen on the cornices of the Institute, and towering above all is the symbol of the thunderbolt. It was the Rishi Dadhichi, the pure and blameless, who offered his life that the divine weapon, the thunderbolt, might be fashioned out of his bones to smite evil and exalt righteousness. It is but half of the Amlaki that we can offer now. But the past shall be reborn in a yet nobler future. We stand here to-day and resume work tomorrow so that by the efforts of our lives and our unshaken faith in the future we may all help to build the greater India yet to be.

"WE ARE NOT HINDUS!"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A Lingayat speaker at a recent Belgaum meeting had the hardihood to declare that Lingayats were not Hindus. I would not have troubled you with a criticism of such a palpably absurd and silly statement, but anything is likely to pass muster in these days, if left uncontradicted. The obvious object of this Lingayat agitator is somehow to press Government to grant special electorates to Lingayats. If as a backward Hindu community they had no chance, they should be granted special rights because they are a "dense and concentrated important" community. If that ground also fails, than Lingayats are no Hindus, and they should be given special rights as a non-Hindu community. That a Lingayat educated man should be ready to disavow his nationality and his race in order to get a few seats in the Legislative Councils, if at all, is to me passing strange. But this ridiculous assertion of an individual speaker is not at all likely to be supported by Lingayat Swamis, Mathadhipatis and Mahajans of different places. This is the first time that any such assertion has been made, and before classing Lingayats with Native Christians, Jains and Parsees as an independent non-Hindu religious community, we must have clear proof to that effect. The following among other grounds are sufficient to show that they are Hindus:—

(1) They revere Shiva, one of the Hindu Trinity.

(2) They revere the Vedas.

(3) They accept Nilkanthacharya's Siva-Bhashya. They also accept to a large extent Shankracharya's Bhashya, Punchadasi and other Adwaitic books. All these books have been prescribed as text-books by Shiva Yoga Mandir of Badami, a Lingayat *Gurukul*.

(4) They observe all important Hindu festivals, specially those in honour of Shiva.

(5) The Shiva sect of Hindus has been always divided into two groups, the one comprising wearers of Linga and the other that do not wear it.

(6) Since 1891, Lingayats have been pressing the census authorities to call themselves Vaishnav Brahmins.

(7) Rao Saheb Mallappa Waral of Sholapur definitely stated that some Lingayats at least, if not all, were Vaishnav Linga Brahmins. He also performed a sacrifice.

(8) It is true that Basava, a Lingayat Reformer, tried to abolish caste distinctions, but after a time caste has reasserted itself and Lingayats are at present divided into more than 30 endogamous sub-divisions.

(9) They have got their own priests, but it does not mean that they are not Hindus. So many other Hindu castes have their own priests.

(10) Lingayats take a leading part in Dyamavva and Durgavva fairs. Both are widely worshipped deities in the Bombay Karnatak.

(11) Ten Lingayat women with husbands living are specially feasted on the *Anki hakana* day of the Dyamavva fair.

(12) In manners, dress, customs, honours paid to their Swamis, Lingayats are nothing but Hindus.

But to my purpose whether Lingayats are Hindus or non-Hindus, it matters little. Lastly a large body of Hindus in Surat became Mahomedans. If Lingayats as a body want to leave the Hindu fold to which they belong, they may do so. But I cannot believe that Lingayats at large are anxious to follow the lead of the worthy speaker at the Belgaum meeting. As the question affects the social and religious status of the Lingayats, to a great extent, I hope the community at large will declare its position.

Hindus or non-Hindus, are Lingayats in a minority in the Karnatak? What is their social standing and position? Can they not be adequately represented in the Legislative Council, relying on their own strength? As I have already minutely discussed these questions, I do not wish to weary you on these points. Whether a community is in a minority or majority, is not to be judged by comparing its total population with the total population of the Presidency. If so, all communities will be in minority. The position of every community is to be separately judged according to its strength in every district. Lingayats are practically non-existent in N. D. and Sind. They are about a lakh in C.D., and all other Lingayats are concentrated in the Karnatak. It is their stronghold and they can defy any combination against them. It does not at present suit their interests to admit all these facts. But it is for Government to see that a fair opportunity is given to one and all. They should not feast the fat man and hang the lean man.—Yours etc.,

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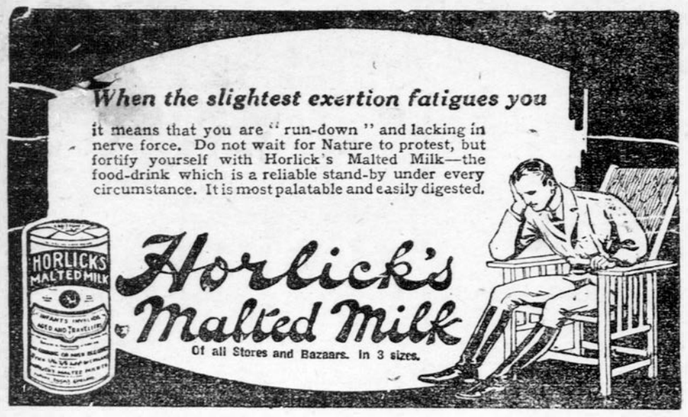
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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

APPLICATION TO SET ASIDE SANCTION.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

RAMRAO N. BELLARY v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of the District Magistrate of Dharwar.

The facts of the case are fully given the following judgment of Mr. Justice Heaton:—

The First Class Magistrate of Ranebennur enquired into a case of murder and committed it to the Court of Session, and it was in relation to the proceedings of this First Class Magistrate's Court that the alleged offence was committed. Before the alleged offence of abetting the giving of false evidence can be enquired into by a magistrate there must be a sanction either of the Court in which were pending the proceedings in relation to which the alleged offence was committed, or of some Court to which that Court is subordinate. The Court before which the proceedings were pending when the offence, if any, was committed was the Court of the First Class Magistrate. But some time after the murder case had been disposed of by the Court of Session and after a question arose as to whether sanction should be granted and before that question was settled, the First Class Magistrate was transferred, and it seems he was succeeded in office by a magistrate who had only a second class magistrate's powers and had not the power to commit to the Court of Session. It seems to me that the incoming Magistrate had no power to grant sanction in this case for these reasons.

A COURT, NOT AN OFFICER.

We are dealing with a Court and not with an officer. The Court of the magistrate of Ranebennur who had power to commit cases to the Court of Session was not a Court of which the incoming magistrate could take charge. For that reason the incoming magistrate could not in my opinion succeed to any jurisdiction relative to a case which had been pending committed to the Court of Session. This difficulty seems to have been anticipated by the outgoing magistrate who before he left sent the papers to the District Magistrate. The latter took the matter on to his own file issued the necessary notices, held an inquiry and gave the sanction.

It is argued that this sanction was without jurisdiction. It seems to me that it was not without jurisdiction for this reason: There was somewhere a successor to the outgoing magistrate in the Court which, as regards the Ranebennur Taluks, had power to commit cases to the Court of Session, and that the successor to this Court, wherever he might be, would in my opinion be the judge of the "such Court referred to in Sub Clause (b) Clause 1 of Section 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code."

ERRONEOUS SANCTION.

I have already explained that this Court would not be the Court of the incoming magistrate. It would be either the Court of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate or the Court of the District Magistrate. For either of them would have the power of committing to the Court of Session cases occurring in the Ranebennur Taluka, and as either of them would have that power, it seems to me that either of these Courts would be the "such court" referred to and could grant the sanction. It may be said that in the ordinary course of events cases in the Ranebennur Taluka which had to be committed to the Court of Session would go to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and not to the District Magistrate. That no doubt is true. In the ordinary course of events they would go to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate. Nevertheless the District Magistrate had jurisdiction. Any such case might be sent to his Court and he could call for and himself deal with any such case, and as it happened, his was the Court to which these papers came and he was the magistrate who dealt with the matter. I myself am unable to see that it can properly be said that he was without jurisdiction to grant the sanction. I am not at all sure but that the jurisdiction could also be upheld as being based on a transfer of the case to his own Court made by the District Magistrate in accordance with the powers he possesses under Section 528, but I prefer definitely to base my conclusion on the other ground. This is that the District Magistrate was clearly at least one of the officers on whom devolved the disposal of committal cases in the Ranebennur Taluka. So he was an officer who had jurisdiction to give sanction in this particular case. As I have said, we say nothing on the merits, and as the only point of law of any substance has been decided against the applicant, we must discharge this rule."

Mr. Weldon with Mr. Bhadkamker and Mr. H. B. Gumaste appeared for the applicant.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOAD FOR MONDAY, 3RD DECEMBER 1917

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND MR. JUSTICE BATCHELOR.

In the Division Court No. 52.

TO SPEAK TO THE MINUTES OF ORDER.

32-16-585-15.—Edgelow G W and Co., Haridas Ranchordas and anr v The Mercantile Bank Ltd Crawford B.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

20-17-742-16.—Pandia and Co Laxmibai v Widow Radhabai Dubash and Co.

30-17. In Re Bill of costs and in re Suit No. 966-14.—Payne and Co the State of Morir v Messrs. Captain and Vaidya a firm. Captain and V.

31-17322-17.—Ardesir H D & Co., Hiralal Mohanlal Kothari v Murlidhar Shivlat Wadia G and Co.

32-17. Municipal Appeal No. In 18-16.—Crawford B and Co. The Municipal Commission v Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy Bart and ors Wadia G and Co.

33-17—361-17—Matubhai J & M, Beinath Harnandrai v Keshowji Ramji Lakhmidas & ors, Bhai K & G.

35-17—582-16—Ardesir H D & Co, Parashram Keshav Padhaye v Rikabdas Bhugwan, Rustomji & G.

36-17—1257-16—Bhimji & Co, Girjashanker Dayashanker Vaidya v The B B & C I Ry Co, Crawford B & Co.

38-17—631-17 Pandia & Co, Hemraj Jairam v Messrs J A Begbie & Co a firm, Little & Co.

O S 41-17—889-17—M B Chothia Cooverbai a widow v Jivibai widow & anr, Mulla & M.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

627-17—Ard H D & Co, Hurgovan Hurkissondas a firm v Hemlal Kashidas a firm, Captain & Co.

1221-17—Chit: M & K Janardhan Narayen Chaman & anr v Narayen Baloo and ors F P Pavri.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

237-17.—Ard H D & Co., Narottamdas Bhau a firm v. Bhimji Machha a firm. Mehta D & L, Moti & D, Part Heard, 24-11-17.

357-92—Matubhai J & M, Salley Mahomed Noor Mahomed and anr v Cassam Gulam Hoosein, Hiralal & Co, Part Heard. Notice. d. 14-9-16.

S C 1061-17.—Mehta D & L, P F Balsara v. Byramji Pallonji Mistri, Forbes & Co.

761-17—Surajmal and Co, Narsey Gangji v Khimji Visram and Co a firm, Bhaishanker K and G.

740-17.—Tyabjee D and Co., Bai Mani widow v. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Mulla and M.

771-17—Mans H M and Co, Rustomji Jamasji Mistry and ors v Dhunjishaw Dadabhoy Chinimini, Purnanand and Co, For postponement.

1220-16—Bhai K and G, Lalchand Jussdanandan and Co a firm v Purshotam Vishram Mowji and anr, Jam R and D.

1007-11.—Vachha & Co., Fatimabai widow & ors v. Ahmedally Fookhwanji & ors Jehangir & S, Little & Co., Edg. G W & Co., Mer K & Co., For Postponement.

119-17.—Narwanji K & Co., Byramji Nowroji Gamadia v. Herbert R Greaves & ors, Payne & Co., Mulla & M Crawford B & Co.

659-16.—Bhimji & C., (for a pauper), Maneckbai widow v. Ramabai widow & anr, Tyabji D & Co.

371-17.—Pandia & Co., Gordhandas Vallabhdas a firm v. Dhulanmal Deamal.

754-17.—Kanga & S. Rehmatbai widow v. Bhimji Jairaj Makanji, Madh K & C.

1266-16—Rustomji & G, Rewabai widow v Ghellabhai Dayaram & ors, Tyabji D & Co

1355-16—Rustomji & G Parwatibai widow v Ghellabhai Dayaram & ors, Tyabji D & Co.

THE GLASS INDUSTRY IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I read very closely and with interest the memorandum and evidence of Mr. N. B. Wagle who was examined before the Industrial Commission on the 20th of November. Though Mr. Wagle is an expert, I beg to say that most of his evidence is based on experience and knowledge gained 12 years ago and hence it seems to me that his opinions are a little out-of-date.

1. Though coal is a most important item in the manufacture of glass, yet it is not quite necessary that a glass factory should be near a coal field. There are other factors to be taken into account, that is the existence of a central market, cheap labour and raw materials. For example in Japan for the Glass Factories in Tokio and Osaka coal comes from Hokkaido and Kiyushu which are 600 and 300 miles off. Sand is not near both the places. Soda comes from England. I do not know why the Japanese Glass Factories are not as near as possible to coal fields. And yet there are as many as 450 factories in both the cities.

2. Taking his own statement he does not give any explanation as to why Tittaghur and Sodepur Glass Factories failed though they are so near coal fields and they had sufficient capital. Mr. Wagle suggests that a big central Glass Factory should be started with a large capital, primarily for making crude glass on a large scale and for selling it to small Factory owners to manufacture articles. This is a suggestion which no expert will understand or agree with. For one thing in no country especially Japan is there a Central Big Factory turning out crude Glass for minor factories. Crude glass is only fit for manufacturing bangles and bangles only. It would be difficult and it would be sheer waste of time first to manufacture crude glass and then remelt it in different places for turning out things like lampware, bottles, tumblers etc. In every factory which turns out the abovementioned things the only course will be to melt all the raw materials in the furnace and at once use the melted glass for manufacturing them. Whereas Mr. Wagle's suggestion will land the factories in considerable cost of freight for bringing crude glass for remelting and for bringing coal and crucibles and in the cost of remelting i.e. as much cost as melting the raw materials themselves.

3. I wonder how he, as an expert, brought himself to make such a suggestion. Crude glass except for bangle-making is hence out of the question and even unbusinesslike. Further Mr. Wagle speaks from his experience of 15 years ago, and that acquired in England. Now Japan is the foremost glass producing country in certain lines, at any rate, and it looks as if he has no experience of present-day conditions of the industry. He is completely out of touch with the present position of the industry and we must put out of court his suggestion that a Japan trained expert should go to England to finish his course. In Japan there are many factories, most of them small. And the conditions in Japan more resemble the conditions in India than those of England. He does not seem to be aware that, if glassware is manufactured from crude glass, the furnace and crucibles must not be allowed to cool down in the night as otherwise they would break. Hence there is waste of coal to keep the furnace at a high temperature or he should have to indent for frequent supplies of crucibles. But if the raw materials are melted in the factory itself, that difficulty is minimised as in the day time the melted glass can be utilized for producing articles in the night the crucibles can be charged with raw materials and the furnace kept burning at a high temperature. The most important objection for crude glass to be used for making glassware is that you would not get as nice and good things from melting of crude glass as from a fresh melting of the raw materials. If articles like tumblers, chimneys are manufactured by remelting crude glass, the chimney will break by a touch of flame and the tumbler will collapse with a touch of hot or ice-cold water. Further different things require different proportion of raw materials and an expert will always like to have the raw materials mixed and melted in his presence.

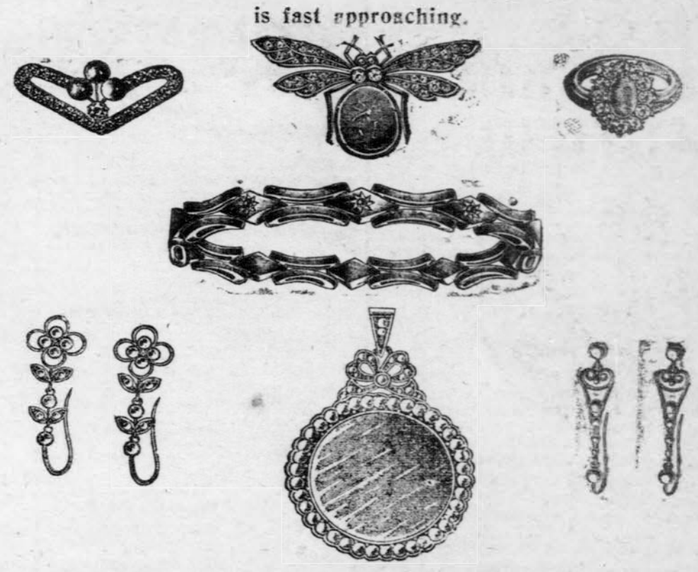
4. I agree with him in some of the reasons given for the failures of Glass Factories. But he himself confesses he was comparatively a stranger to the conditions here and now he must be still a greater stranger as he has kept himself aloof from it during the last 12 years. In some of his technical suggestions I fear he is completely out of date as I have before shown and I hope the Commission will not determine the fate of glass industry on his evidence. Of course the Glass Factories have been failures. It was due to lack of good business management and lack of skilled labour, keen competition by foreign companies, heavy railway freights and want of any sort of Government support or even interest. The Government should help the Glass Industry in different ways. There are already some experts in India but with the remedial of the aforesaid defects and with reasonable Railway freights, which are now prohibitive and unreasonable, and with Government help there is no reason why Glass Factories should not succeed. Skilled labour must be trained in a Central Government Factory or might be trained in the several Factories themselves. But as in Japan, it is possible to have a large number of successful small Glass Factories instead of starting a big central Factory with a capital of Rs. 12 lakhs or so, as Mr. Wagle suggests.

5. It is unfortunate that Mr. Wagle had no experience of any Glass Factory in India. He did not seem to have undergone some training in an Indian Factory as Mr. Ishwardas who, we may say, is a fairly successful Glass expert. Mr. Wagle's activities were only report-making; he had not started or worked any factory. It is a pity that all these attempts and failures have been left out for private enterprise and that Government has not absolutely interested themselves. Now at any rate with some Government help it is quite possible to make the Glass Factories successful—Government help like protective duties, low railway freights, etc., etc. Yours, etc.,

GLASS EXPERT.

XMAS SEASON

is fast approaching.



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BY

SOHRAB R. DAVAR BARRISTER-AT-LAW:

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Rs. 6-8.

This work deals with the subject of Mercantile Law in general through the medium of separate chapters distinguishing the Indian Law and mercantile practice from that of England. The chapters treat on contracts, bailment, mortgages partnership, sale of goods, company law, insurance, shipping, negotiable instruments and bills of exchange, limitations, stamp act, liquidation &c., &c.

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 2.

The disturbance in northwest India persists and has given nearly general rain in the Northwest Frontier Province and north Punjab and some rain and snow in Kashmir. The chief amounts are Murree, Cherat one inch, Rawalpindi, Drosh half inch. Elsewhere weather has been dry.

Forecast.—A diminution of rain in Northwest Frontier Province and north Punjab..

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated is Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	Nov					Nov				
Sat.	1	m	0	48	29	1	m	6	55	19	1
			0	33a	30			6	26a	15	10
Sun.	2	m	1	26	28	2	m	7	38	19	3
			1	16a	25			7	1a	16	8
Mon.	3	m	2	2	28	3	m	8	50	19	6
			1	58a	25			7	37a	17	8
Tues.	4	m	2	37	27	4	m	9	5	19	9
			2	42a	24			8	14a	18	9
Wed.	5	m	3	13	26	5	m	9	57	19	11
			3	31a	23			8	54a	19	0
Thur	6	m	3	50	26	6	m	10	50	19	11
			4	29a	23			9	50a	20	8
Fri.	7	m	4	30	25	7	m	11	58	19	8
			5	44a	23			11	5a	21	5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Dec.		Sunrise.		Sunset.	
1	(Saturday)	6h. 55m.		6h.	0m.
2	(Sunday)	6h. 55m.		6h.	0m.
3	(Monday)	6h. 56m.		6h.	0m.
4	(Tuesday)	6h 57m		6h	0m.
5	(Wednesday)	6h. 57m.		6h.	1m
6	(Thursday)	6h. 58m.		6h.	1m.
7	(Friday)	6h. 58m.		6h.	1m.

Phases of the Moon:—

	d.	h.	m.		
Last Quarter					
New Moon	14	2	47.8	p.m.	
First Quarter	21	11	27	3	a.m.
Full Moon	28	3	21.6	p.m.	

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 1st December 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme north and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess over the whole division; day temperature is in defect in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded. Night temperature continues in excess at Jacobabad and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kaithiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is generally in defect.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been insignificant in the south of the Peninsular. The disturbed conditions in north-west India persist and Quetta reports a moderate fall of rain.

Some showers are likely in Baluchistan and the north Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 1st of December, 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp: in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	81.4	61.9	63	..	0	
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	—0.36
Muskat	82.8	71.3	60	..	0	
Do. (30th Nov.)	..	..	..	..	..	—0.35
PUNJAB—						
Multan	76.9	54.5	77	..	0	—0.08
Rawalpindi	66.2	50.2	85	..	0	—0.24
Lahore	78.9	51.7	84	..	0	—0.07
Hissar	81.4	51.1	70	..	0	..
Ambala	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	77.1	57.2	72	..	0	—0.10
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mainpuri	82.3	51.4	77	..	0	—0.15
Jhansi	82.0	51.8	59	..	0	—0.11
Cawnpore	78.8	54.3	79	..	0	—0.39
Allahabad	78.8	51.3	73	..	0	—0.31
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	80.3	55.4	69	..	0	—0.09
Karachi	82.1	63.2	76	..	0	—0.03
Ajmer	78.0	49.4	72	..	0	—0.16
Jaipore	82.3	52.1	60	..	0	—0.15
Kotah	82.6	53.8	65	..	0	—0.02
Mount Abu	71.0	54.9	44	..	0	—0.22
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	87.0	57.3	81	..	0	—0.10
Dwarka	84.1	68.6	84	..	0	..
Veraval	79.3	61.3	59	..	0	—0.28
Rajkot	88.2	55.8	47	..	0	—0.23
Bhavnagar Para	87.0	56.4	80	..	0	—0.19
Surat	86.0	68.3	56	..	0	—0.12
Ahmedabad	88.4	60.5	53	..	0	—0.15
Deesa	87.6	53.0	58	..	0	—0.12
Neemuch	81.7	50.8	51	..	0	—0.15
Indore	81.5	50.2	67	..	0	—0.31
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	77.8	46.5	75	..	0	—0.43
Sagor	79.6	56.4	53	..	0	—0.40
Hoshangabad	81.1	50.4	64	..	0	—0.43
Khandwa	85.2	50.7	71	..	0	—0.39
Akola	85.4	49.6	61	..	0	—0.43
Amraoti	83.6	57.5	40	..	0	—0.51
Nagpur	81.8	52.4	59	..	0	—0.68
Chanda	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raipur	79.8	53.1	60	..	0	—0.42
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.8	71.3	72	..	0	—0.38
Ratnagiri	91.7	69.9	33	..	0.98	+0.52
Marmugao	81.9	68.9	74	..	5.95	+4.99
Karwar	89.0	66.2	57	..	1.10	—0.57
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	..	48.8	83	..	1.40	+0.99
Ahmednagar	79.9	47.5	65	..	1.14	+0.64
Poona	80.4	52.1	64	..	3.65	+2.82
Sholapur	83.6	56.8	42	..	0.54	—0.35
Bijapur	80.2	53.6	95	..	1.07	+0.18
Belgaum	78.7	58.4	69	..	4.61	+3.13
Aurangabad	81.7	52.3	59	..	0.38	—0.09
Nizamabad (Indur)	81.4	47.7	65	..	0	—0.63
Hyderabad	78.0	55.5	72	..	1.49	+0.60
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	90.5	70.2	63	..	2.39	—0.43
Calicut	83.5	71.3	87	..	6.92	+2.09
Cochin	87.5	71.9	67	..	11.60	+5.21
Colombo	82.9	71.7	94	0.10	10.04	—1.45
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	83.6	67.4	82	..	11.29	+6.20
Bellary	84.3	59.5	72	..	2.14	+0.16
Cuddapah	88.2	65.3	82	..	3.90	+0.57
Madras	84.8	69.8	76	..	6.03	—7.06
Bangalore	77.4	56.6	73	..	1.53	—0.32
Coimbatore	82.9	65.9	75	..	6.03	+2.78
Trichinopoly	84.0	67.3	77	..	5.43	+0.42
Negapatam	82.5	72.2	81	0.05	30.21	+14.32

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